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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

ENGINEER SETS PACE IN PANAMA AND COSTA RICA

Tiny Republic Raised to World Significance by Great Canal

HIGHWAY SYSTEMS OPEN JUNGLE AREAS

Mountain Scenery and Trade Facilities Made Accessible to Public

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the thirteenth article of the series.

By WALLACE THOMPSON
Editor-in-Chief, Ingeniería Internacional

Four centuries ago the Latin-American republic of Panama and Costa Rica were united forming the Spanish Colonial province of Castilla del Oro, which lasted four years. Since 1514, the two little countries have been separated. Today, they are separated by the time required for the ocean voyage between their ports on the Pacific or in the Caribbean Sea. No easy land communication exists. Plans for international highways are being made, however, and the Pan-American Highway now shows every sign of being laid out and completed through Panama and Costa Rica, as well as through the rest of Central America and Mexico to the Panama Canal.

Panama, small in size (about 32,800 square miles), enjoys all the fame accruing to the land through the middle of which runs the great Panama Canal, one of the mightiest engineering achievements of history and, with shipping of every flag passing through the great ditch between the Atlantic and Pacific, the state has become more than any other spot on earth, the literal "crossroads of the world."

The canal was finished by the United States Government in 1914, but not opened to continuous traffic until after 1918, owing both to the World War and to difficulties with slides in some of the deeper cuts. It is 51 miles in length, runs virtually north and south, and has three locks on each side of the main portion of the canal, which is about 85 feet above sea level.

Caravans and Pack-Oxen

Panama enjoyed a long and thrilling history, even before it became the site of the Canal. The isthmus was the crossing point for endless caravans of human porters and mules and pack-oxen in the times of the Spaniards and the entire treasure of Peru, the goods from virtually all Spanish South America and much from Manila, was transhipped across the isthmus frbom Panama City to Porto Bello, the Caribbean terminus of the ancient paved causeway, to the south of Colon, the present terminus of the Canal. The Spanish treasure convoys from Porto Bello brought

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Anti-Fascist Reds Seized in France as Aid to Italy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The latest incident in the French Government's campaign against Italian anti-Fascist terrorists in France is the arrest at Cannet, near Cannes, of four men calling themselves anarchists.

They were heavily armed and a large supply of bombs and detonators was found in their possession. One admitted that bombing had been planned on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Umberto at Rome Jan. 8. The arrest is expected to throw light on a series of bombings along the Riviera the last two years, including the attempt to wreck the train of the American Legion delegates, near Nice, in September, 1927.

The incident follows immediately upon the arrest last week of three anti-Fascist Italians and seizure of documents indicating a plot to bomb Italian delegates to the next League of Nations meeting at Geneva.

Recent activity of the French police against the enemies of the Italian Government in France is expected to result in increased Italo-French cordiality and co-operation in European affairs.

BUILDING TRADE WORKS FIVE DAYS EACH WEEK

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—A five-day week for the San Francisco building trade went into effect Jan. 1 with the same wage scale applying as has been in effect during 1929.

Saturday morning is declared by the exchange to be a holiday and workers employed during that time will receive the usual holiday overtime. The only exception to the five-day week is in the case of workers engaged in mechanical emergency repairs.

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Canadian Mail Pilot Flies 90 Miles in 20 Minutes

By the Associated Press

Moncton, N. B.

PILOT WALTER FLEMING of the Interprovincial Airways, Ltd., engaged in the air mail service between this city and St. John, has made what is claimed to be the world's record in air mail transportation flights.

He flew a biplane from St. John to Moncton Airport Jan. 8, a distance of 90 miles, in a few seconds less than 20 minutes. He carried with him a passenger and a quantity of mail matter.

AUSTRIAN TRADE TO ENACT LAWS IN SEIPEL PLAN

Council of Estates Placed in Reforms Proposed in Constitution

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The overhauling of the Austrian Constitution begun at the last session by amendments to clauses dealing with the powers of the Republic's President, emergency legislation, etc., is being carried further at this session by consideration of reforms in the composition of the present legislature, in the electoral system, and the introduction of a new anti-terror law.

The whole movement can be said to start with the Jan. 9 address of the former Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for Constitutional reforms, in which he outlined the legislative reform proposals to his party, the Christian Socialists.

Briefly summarized they are as follows: At present the Austrian Legislature is bicameral, consisting of two bodies, Parliament and Senate, members of the former being elected by proportional representation and universal suffrage, and members of the Senate through provincial Diets.

Under the new proposals Parliament would continue, but in place of the Senate would be substituted new legislative bodies, first the "Staenderat" which literally and historically means a council of estates to which election would be made according to profession or calling, and, second, the "Staatsrat" or state council consisting of the governors of Austria's eight provinces. Parliament would retain control of the state budget and matters which are primarily political in character.

The new estates council would be an economic chamber, having final legislative control over all economic matters except the state budget, and so settling questions of customs reg-

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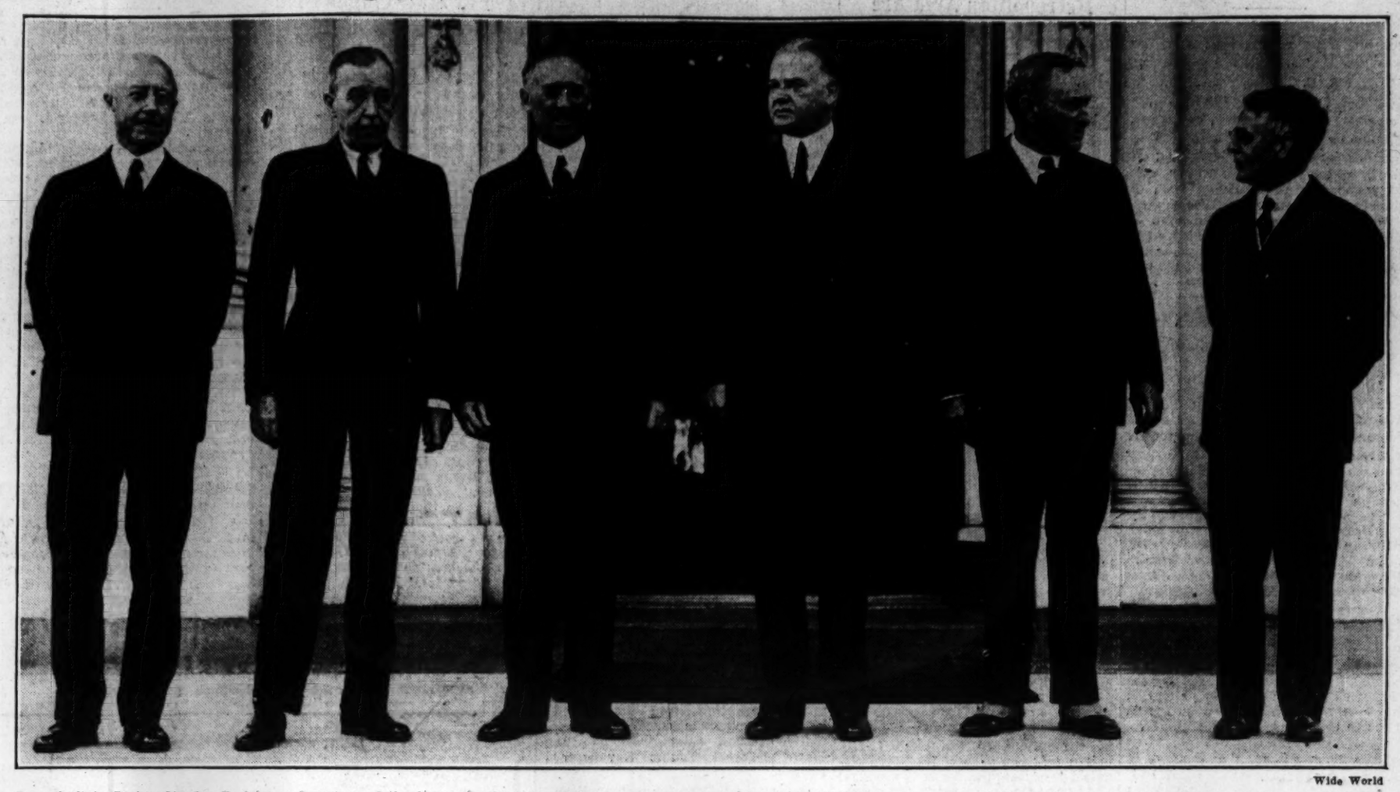
Naval Delegation Gets Last-Minute Counsel From 'The Chief'



Wide World

From Left to Right—Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy; David A. Reed, Senator From Pennsylvania; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; President Hoover; Joseph T. Robinson, Senator From Arkansas; Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico.

Big Wheat Surplus Moves League to Seek Aid for European Peasants

Supply of Grain From New World Plains Threatens, According to Experts, to Submerge the Farmers of Many Transatlantic Countries

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Two international committees of experts under the direction of the League of Nations are considering the world's over-productions crisis. Vast quantities of wheat, raised very cheaply on the limitless prairies of Argentina, Canada, the United States and Australia threaten to sweep over Europe, submerging the peasants of many countries here in their golden torrents.

Tractors, gangplows, combined harvester-threshers of the oversea plains enable the New World to place great quantities of wheat in European villages cheaper than it can be produced by the villagers themselves, tending small and often mountainous fields of worn soil. While the possibilities of this flood of foreign wheat increasing seem infinite, the hoes, sickles and oxen of the peasants here seem unable to compete with the relentless farm machines chugging tirelessly over the American and Australian fields, as Europe, aroused as before an invasion, seeks relief.

To make matters more difficult certain European states are also increasing their wheat production, thus augmenting the world's oversupply.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

ARGENTINE BANK ACTS TO RELIEVE TIGHT CURRENCY

Government Delivers 7,743,000 Gold Pesos to Displace Paper in Circulation

By United Press

BUENOS AIRES—Delivery by the Bank of the Nation to the Gold Conversion Office of gold totalling 7,743,000 gold pesos for release of more than 17,500,000 paper pesos for circulation from the Conversion Office, constitutes the Government's first effective step to relieve the tight money situation which has been threatening the crop movement and Government credit during the last few months.

Deposit of the gold, made Jan. 8, is

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Law to Halt Liquor Clearances to United States Sought in Canada

Cabinet Understood to Be Planning Introduction of Legislation to Remove Cloak of Legality From Rumrunners' Cargoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—While Canadians are watching with keen and sympathetic interest the latest measures proposed by the United States for the prevention of liquor smuggling across the international border, the Dominion Government is quietly organising its own plans in its own way toward the same end.

Just what its attitude will be toward the Treasury proposals submitted to it through Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington, is a matter of speculation. There is no foundation for the rumor that the Government contemplates sending a Canadian delegation to Washington to discuss these matters. However, Dr. O. D. Skelton, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, admits that "it is conceivable that a delegation from the United States might come here."

Of real importance is the fact, ascertained on the highest authority, that the Cabinet had definitely committed itself to introduce, at the forthcoming session of Parliament, legislation making it illegal to grant clearance papers to liquor cargoes destined for the United States. Of all the preventive proposals submitted by Admiral Frederick C. Billard and other United States delegates at the rum-smuggling conference held here in November, 1928, this was stressed as the crucial one.

The Government, expecting strenuous opposition from the wet interests, probably will tone down the wording of the act so that it will prohibit exportation of "commodities" to those countries where their importation is illegal, but the result will be the same. The refusing of clearances to rumrunners is considered here as greatly preferable to the maintaining of a large force of armed patrol along the border.

Not only is it felt that a large border force might be fruitful of embarrassing incidents but would seem to be in contradiction of the century-old boast of an unprotected border from coast to coast. Custom officials approached on the matter take the view that such a patrol would be expensive to maintain, and, if effective, would have the effect of driving the smugglers into underground channels where it would be more difficult to cope with them.

There has been no expression of criticism, however, as regards the United States employing such a patrol or to taking the most drastic steps necessary in order to stamp out the importation of Canadian liquor. Indeed, the general feeling here always has been that the United States has been too "easy" in its treatment of its domestic problem and that it it would do more to help itself there would be greater response morally and legally from this country.

Highways and Canal Break In on Old Seclusion of Central American States

Upper Left is a Cargo Vessel Steaming Northward Through the Gaillard Cut of the Panama Canal, With a Typical Stretch of the Famous Waterway Ahead, as Seen From Contractors Hill. Upper Right Shows a Private Residence in San José, Costa Rica, With Tropical Palms Adorning the Garden, While Below Is a Glimpse of a Banana Wharf in Panama, the Fruit Being Loaded Into Native "Dug-Outs" for Transportation to the City Markets. Inset Map Shows the Small Size of the Two Republics in Relation to Their Neighbors.

English 'Who's Who' Mixed on Lindbergh

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A dispatch from New York that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has been wrongly described in the English "Who's Who" seems to be a case of "two Dwights don't make a right."

According to the English "Who's Who," Colonel Lindbergh was married in 1929 to "Elizabeth, daughter of Dwight Davis, United States Ambassador to Mexico."

The 1930 edition is the first in which the famous aviator's name appears, and the compilers confused Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico, with Col. Dwight F. Davis, Governor-General of the Philippines. They also made an error in Mrs. Lindbergh's first name, which is Anne.

Inquiry at the offices of the publishers brought the explanation that before each issue of "Who's Who" is printed every entrant receives a proof of his description, requesting its return with corrections. If no reply is received, second proofs are sent. No reply, it is said, was received from Colonel Lindbergh. The publishers concluded that the information they had obtained from usually reliable sources was correct. "No doubt Colonel Lindbergh is a very busy man," a representative of the publisher concluded. The mistake will be corrected in the 1931 issue.

FORD COMPANY REOPENS PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Ford Motor Company's assembly plant here, closed for several months, resumed operations Jan. 2 with a full crew. Approximately 900 employees were called to resume work.

RESTORING RUGS with a Paintbrush

INTERIOR decorators have discovered many clever ways of getting new color effects from old floor coverings by use of paints and enamels.

See the HOUSEHOLD ARTS *and* CRAFTS PAGE **TOMORROW**

Chicago Police Back at Work as Budget Wins

CHICAGO (AP)—Policemen and firemen discharged under the reduced 1930 city budget were ordered to return to duty Jan. 9. Sustention of Mayor Thompson's veto of the reduction in appropriations by a majority of the council was immediately followed with reinstatement orders from both William F. Russell, police commissioner, and A. W. Goodrich, fire commissioner.

All possible haste was made to spread the orders to bureaus and stations. The police recall was sent over the police teletype system while the fire alarm telegraph hurried the good news to discharged firemen.

Mr. Goodrich ordered all closed fire stations re-opened while property turned in by both policemen and firemen was to be relssued, the orders said.

At the same time the health commissioner ordered the reinstatement of all employees discharged in his department. The same procedure was expected from other department heads whose employment rolls suffered in the general depletion.

Lundy Island Prices Now Go by 'Puffin'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The little Island of Lundy at the mouth of Bristol Channel has adopted special coins and stamps for the exclusive use of its 40 inhabitants.

Coins called "puffin" and half-puffin correspond in value to the penny and half-penny. One side bears a stiacciato head of Martin Coles Harman, London business man and uncrowned "king" of the island. The other side has the head of the sea bird after which the coins are named.

Stamps of similar denominations in green and red each carry pictures of a puffin perched upon a rock.

Lundy Island, which sometimes is known as Puffin Island, has extreme length of three miles and a mean breadth of about a half mile. It was purchased by Mr. Harman in 1925.

HARVARD RECEIVES BEQUEST OF $5,000,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Harvard University will be the recipient of more than $5,000,000 under the terms of the will of Stuart Wyeth, president of John Wyeth & Son Corporation, manufacturing chemists, which was filed for probate here Jan. 8.

Mr. Wyeth made no stipulation in his bequest to the university from which he graduated in 1884. The will set forth that the president and fellows of Harvard University might use the money as they see fit.

U. S. DELEGATES EN ROUTE FOR NAVAL PARLEY

Stimson Heads Party of Outstanding Statesmen and Diplomats

BATTLESHIP BUILDING ENDING IS FORESEEN

No Hard and Fast Program Is to Be Laid Down by Any of the Nations

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON — Quietly, almost without public acclaim, the American delegation to the London Naval Conference slipped aboard the ship at Hoboken Jan. 9 and began a voyage which historians may estimate as marking a crucial turning point in the impulsive march of world affairs.

For upon the London Conference depends the issue of a fundamental question: Can nations successfully limit their armaments through mutual accord? This issue is not yet conclusively determined. A new thing came into the world at the Washington Conference in 1921—the idea that five nations cannot create armaments according to their own fancies, but should limit them by mutual agreement. The London Conference will determine whether this limitation by agreement can endure, and be extended, and become a guiding influence in international affairs.

The nations very clearly stand at the parting of the ways. In one direction lies international co-operation, with the United States an influential and eagerly contributing member of the informal world comity. In the other lies all the hate and fear and distrust which armaments competition inevitably breeds.

Battleship Construction

In fulfilling its underlying purpose the conference has important details to work out. In the view of the American delegation it is first necessary to put an end definitively to battleship construction. Capital ship building was checked temporarily at the Washington Conference, but unless a treaty of limitation is drawn up, competition must begin again in another year or two. President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, attach the greatest importance to this task, and regard the chances for its fulfillment as auspicious.

While the basis of agreement is being laid in the battleship question, and the nations are discovering how much they think alike, the cruiser problem will be tackled. Great Britain and the United States have already worked out a general form of parity, though many details must be completed at London and it remains to discover a formula into which this agreement and the navies of Japan, France and Italy can be filled. Not only cruisers, but airplane carriers, destroyers and submarines may also be considered.

As a means of facilitating the solution of this problem, an agreement guaranteeing the status quo and the preservation of peace in the Mediterranean area has been proposed. Such an agreement would not, it is believed in certain quarters, be so firm a guarantee as the Locarno treaties are on the western frontiers of Germany, nor so guarded a commitment as the four-power Pacific treaty, but somewhere half-way between these two model documents.

Pact of Paris

With this problem the American delegation professes to have no direct concern, but it is obvious that if the success or failure of the conference depended upon the Mediterranean agreement the American group would have to exert its conciliating energies.

Finally, remembering that the Pact of Paris has been repeatedly characterized as the keystone of American foreign policy, many close to the American delegation believe that a political statement may be expected in the naval treaty which will emphasize the importance of the pact and perhaps make its invocation, as in the Russo-Chinese dispute, obligatory upon all the powers in the event of a conflict.

The American delegation aboard this vessel embodies the real seriousness and determination which the United States Government pledges in this effort to build for peace. Like the other four countries concerned, the United States sends its leading men to London.

Mr. Stimson heads the delegation. He has been working vigorously upon the preparations for the conference, in collaboration with President Hoover, ever since he accepted his position as chief of the State Department, when he was Governor-General of the Philippines, before he had met the President, and long before the world knew anything of the forthcoming conference.

Secretary is "Technologist"

He has brought a broad background of business and legal experience to the naval problems, and has quickly made himself what President Hoover calls a "technologist" in the wider international field. Mr. Stimson is devoted above all to the Pact of Paris, and throughout his administration in the State Department has brought it repeatedly to the forefront as an active instrument of American foreign politics.

On Mr. Stimson's right hand will be Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, one of the most brilliant conciliators and charming figures in American diplomatic history. The tact and ability with which Mr. Morrow has healed a bitter breach in Mexico may be devoted at London to discovering the field of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

DECORATORS ASK PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO TEACH CRAFT

Society of Master Painters Closes Convention at Horticultural Hall

More trade schools in the Massachusetts public education system were urged unanimously by the delegates atending the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts at Horticultural Hall in Boston.

Theannual sessions close with the probable election of A. C. Pearson, first vice-president, as president; George Winch, second vice-president, as vice-president, and re-election of Chester F. Robart as secretary-treasurer, and Edward C. Beck as member of the International Executive Board.

Mr. Beck spoke at the final session on the activities of the International Association during the last year and Samuel Mannos, lawyer, discussed the legal aspects of the painter's craft, in which he pointed out the rights that painters are afforded according to law relative to contracts, etc.

All except one of the president's recommendations were accepted in full by the convention, and this proposal that particular emphasis in the future be placed on individual membership rather than formation of local associations was accepted in modified form. The president recommended the establishment of a Budget Committee, a second contribution of $500 to the trade school fund, and the continued use of the official association folder by each member for the insertion of loose leaf notices. He also commended the manner in which the trade school committee had functioned. He concluded with the statement that the attendances at the present convention should stimulate the society to greater activity.

Curley Reorganizes Municipal Family

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, continued his reorganization of the city "family" with the appointment of Eugene C. Hultman as Building Commissioner and Edward F. McLaughlin, former Senator, to fill Mr. Hultman's vacated position of Fire Commissioner. Mr. Hultman's first work, authorized by the Mayor, will be revision of the building laws of the city to conform with the fire laws.

Other appointments were John J. Shields of Roxbury, named director of the Municipal Employment Bureau, and A. P. Seaver, R. J. Dasher and M. R. Eastman as clerks.

THE MOTHER CHURCH ANNOUNCES LECTURE

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Friday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Knowledge of True Selfhood." The lecturer, Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Mo., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

The original edifice of The Mother Church will be open to accommodate those who may not find seats in the main auditorium. Loudspeakers are used in the smaller auditorium, connected with a public address system which was permanently installed some time ago and may be used from time to time as necessity requires.

BOSTON SEEKS FIFTH RANK IN NATION'S CITIES

Three Plans for Census of Metropolitan Area Are Presented

With federal census officials prepared to work out a new method of defining metropolitan districts of large American cities for the 1930 census, three plans for the metropolitan district of Boston have been presented at Washington by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Ellerton J. Brehaut, manager of the chamber's civic bureau, announces in the current issue of Boston Business, official organ of the chamber, that it is expected that one of these districts will be included in the 1930 census.

Metropolitan districts were recognized in the census of 1910 and 1920 but were based on the general rule applied to all large American cities that they should include all communities within 10 miles of the boundaries of the central city having a population density of over 150 persons per square mile, says Mr. Brehaut. The Bureau of the Census has become convinced that the old rule is too arbitrary, and in most cases fails to reflect the extent of the social and economic influence of the large central cities, he continues.

To establish an approximately uniform basis for determining metropolitan districts under the new method, it was proposed that commercial organizations apply the test of 'control factors' which would show the extent to which the communities in surrounding territory are related to the central city, he points out. Some of these control factors are: The area served by the same governmental function under a single administrative body; the areas served by each of the public utilities; the area in which a substantial volume of commuters to the central city originates; the area of intensive circulation of newspapers in the central city; the area embraced in the operations of sales organizations having headquarters in the central city; the area in which large retail stores make free delivery of purchases, and the resident membership area of social clubs.

Mr. Brehaut says that on the basis of these studies, the outline of a proper metropolitan district is expected to emerge. The test of density of population must then be applied to make certain that all or most parts of the district are truly urban. It is generally assumed that communities having a density of 150 per square mile or a population over 2500 may be termed urban, he points out.

It is important, he said, to know that metropolitan districts have no standing in law. They may be considered informal social-economic areas of urban concentration that have no relation to governmental boundaries. They will be presented in supplementary tables just as has been done in prior federal census reports.

Regarding Boston, Mr. Brehaut points to three alternative districts of different sizes prepared by the Civic Bureau. One is the state metropolitan district, which includes all cities and towns that are members of the metropolitan parks, water and sewerage districts. Next is an area in which are many communities that are urban in character, definitely related to the central city as established by an application of control factors.

Construction of improved highways to keep pace with the increased use of the automobile has been an important factor in widening the sphere of Boston's "wing spread" and in developing a closer relation of a growing number of surrounding communities to Boston. This is called district B and consists of an addition to a belt of 24 communities to the 40 comprising district A, says Mr. Brehaut. This district resembles the metropolitan district recognized in the 1920 federal census report under the old rule for determining such districts.

The third, or district C, adds 56 communities to district B, making a total of 120 communities in this largest district. This district was determined on certain general commercial areas as: Boston trading territory defined by the Audit Bureau of Circulation; wholesale marketing area determined by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; retail marketing area determined by the same bureau and Boston automotive region determined by the Mayor's Street Traffic Survey of Boston.

Recommendations for metropolitan Boston compare with those proposed for other large American cities, says Mr. Brehaut, so that Boston would be fifth in size in the country, if all proposals of other large cities were accepted without revision and if the first two of Boston's proposed three districts were considered.

COST OF LIVING DECLINE NOTED; TREND IS DOWN

Confidence in Business Is Urged by State Commission on Necessaries of Life

That there is no shortage in the supply of any commodity that appears on the family purchasing list, and that the trend of prices will be gradually downward, following the drop which marked the last four months of 1929, are conclusions of the special Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, contained in a report to the Legislature.

The necessity for a sound and confident state of mind on the part of the public, based on knowledge of actual economic conditions, cannot be overemphasized, it is said in the report.

Massachusetts industries aded $1,600,000,000 to the value of products used in 1928, compared with $697,000,000 in 1913, according to statistics quoted in the report from the State Department of Labor and Industries. This increase of activity has benefited the workers, whose average annual earnings have advanced about 118 per cent. In the same period the cost of living has increased about 61 per cent, so that earnings have advanced more than the cost of basic commodities.

The prospect of millions of visitors to Massachusetts during the tercentenary celebration this year is expected to maintain a high purchasing power in many service occupations, the report says.

The commission, which was to expire May 1, recommends that certain of its activities be continued another year. Since the five-year wage and working agreement in the anthracite fields expires Aug. 31, 1930, the commission recommends that the law empowering the Governor to invoke wartime powers in regard to fuel and to designate an emergency fuel administrator should be extended to May 1, 1931.

High School Course for Lawyers Urged

Requirement of a high school education from candidates examined for admission to the Massachusetts bar is proposed in a petition made to the Legislature by Gleason L. Archer, dean of Suffolk Law School, and Thomas J. Boynton, former attorney-general.

Commenting on efforts to stiffen requirements for admission to the bar, Mr. Archer said that previous bills have always included a "joker" designed to discriminate against worthy students who were working their way through night schools. One of the latest of these proposals, made by the Massachusetts Bar Association, would require individuals who intended to take up the study of law to appear before a board of bar examiners and furnish certificates of moral character from members of the bar before being allowed to begin their study.

This proposal is described by Mr. Archer as tending in the direction of setting up a caste system in the law, and is strongly opposed on that ground.

TO HELP NATIONAL COMMITTEE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—John D. Willard, a resident of this town and member of the American Association for Adult Education, announced he had been "loaned" for a few months by his association to the national advisory committee on education. Mr. Willard will work with the national committee studying Federal Government participation in education. He will leave Sunday night for Washington.

Old Salt House at South Yarmouth, Relic of Early Cape Cod Trade, Sold

One of the old salt houses of the first salt manufacturing center in America, built a century and a half ago at South Yarmouth, Cape Cod, and the plot of ground on which it stands, about 2½ acres, have been sold by Mrs. Mary Akin Tupper of Brookline and South Yarmouth, to Mrs. Vesta Brigham and Mrs. Grace R. Stevens jointly.

The original grant for this land, according to tradition, came from the Indians, who formerly occupied the region and whose mounds in which were found Indian relics stand within a half mile of the property, though they have now been covered and protected for permanent preservation.

The Akin house originally was one of many, as South Yarmouth was a salt manufacturing center. Previously the only American salt was obtained by boiling salt water in a kettle and saving the residue. With improved methods, water was pumped up from the river by a windmill into vats about four feet high, where the water evaporated in the sun and left a sediment of salt. The salt then was scraped from the vats, and emptied into the Akin house by the front door, filtered through holes in the floor to the floor beneath, which sloped downward, whence the salt was easily transferred to the old river packets which moved in close to the back of the house on the river. It took 300 gallons of sea water to make a bushel of salt, and as late as 1783 it was worth $8 a bushel.

The constant use of the house for storage of salt saturated the wood and caused a fuzzy, woolly stuff to form on its surface which still remains and can be pulled off.

The house long remained idle, until a few years ago Mrs. Tupper utilized it as a playhouse for the community, where various social affairs were held. Later, it was a tea room and antique shop, which proved a successful venture, but was closed last year and the antiques were removed to the new golf club at South Yarmouth. The house now for the first time passes out of the Akin family.

The new owners will adapt the house for guest purposes, and intend to build a new house for residence.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Rain, possibly turning to sleet and snow and colder tonight and Friday; fresh to strong north to east winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 30.

Southern New England: Rain or sleet, possibly mixed with snow, and colder tonight and Friday; increasing northeast winds, probably becoming strong.

Northern New England: Snow, probably mixed with sleet or rain, tonight and Friday; colder tonight and in Maine Friday; increasing northeast winds, becoming fresh to strong.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	24	Memphis	44
Atlantic City	50	Montreal	14
Boston	55	Nantucket	48
Buffalo	32	New Orleans	62
Charleston	52	New York	54
Chicago	26	Philadelphia	54
Denver	2	Pittsburgh	40
Des Moines	8	Portland, Me.	44
Eastport	36	Portland, Ore.	24
Galveston	62	San Francisco	42
Hatteras	52	St. Louis	38
Helena	—8	St. Paul	—8
Jacksonville	60	Seattle	26
Kansas City	10	Tampa	58
Los Angeles	44	Washington	56

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:04 p. m.; Friday, 6:29 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.0 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:59 p. m.

PROTECTING CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT

NEW YORK—Wall Street hears that a bill may be introduced in Congress prohibiting the selling of a customer's account without two weeks' warning.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston City Club; lecture by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, arctic explorer, on "Bridging the Arctic by Air—the Near Way to the Far East," Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Boston Public Library; Field and Forest Club Course, lecture on "Oldest America the Newest Way," by Henry Warren Poor, Lecture Hall, 8.

Dinner, Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Church League for Industrial Democracy; talk by Lady Clare Annesley, Irish Laborite, on "What the Labor Party Is Doing for Peace," Mount Vernon Church, Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue, 6:30.

Third annual alumni banquet, Dorchester High School; dinner and entertainment, Dorchester High School Auditorium, 6:30.

Boston, Y. M. C. A.; motion pictures, Parlors, 7:30; Young Men's Citizenship Forum, talk by Prof. Warren O. Ault of Boston University, Department of History, Vialle Room, 8.

Public meeting, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; talk on "The Hope of the London Naval Conference," by Frederick J. Libby of Washington, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, Parish House, First Congregational Church of Cambridge, 8.

Harvard University; Inglis lecture in secondary education on "The Great Investment: Secondary Education in a Democracy," by Dr. Thomas H. Briggs, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Emerson D. 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, Henry Heald, soloist, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Major Barbara," 8:15.
Majestic—"Mademoiselle Modiste," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Annual meeting, Massachusetts branch, League of Nations' Association; morning session, reports of officers and chairmen, address by President Conrad Hobbs, 10:30; luncheon, talk by Manley O. Hudson, 1; afternoon session, talk on "An Irishman's View of the League," by Bolton C. Waller, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 2.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Glee Club of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Conference of Workers with Boys, talk by Miss Mildred E. Manter, director of the Children's Museum of Boston, Hotel Westminster, all day.

Meeting, Day Legislative Committees, National Civic Federation, Dr. George H. Bigelow, Leland Powers, Edward H. Weeks Jr., and Samuel H. Thompson, speakers, Copley Plaza, 2.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; assisting singer, Povla Frijsh, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4, except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. International Exhibition of Contemporary Glass and Rugs, water colors and books by William Blake, lent by Mrs. William Emerson; etchings by Rembrandt; eighteenth century mezzotints; etchings of the sixteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth centuries; American contemporary etchings; etchings by Charles Keene; Japanese prints, lent by Gilbert E. Fuller; nineteenth century Japanese prints.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; drawings, lent by John Nicholas Brown; woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings. Jan. 2 to Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Members' exhibition by the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 15.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings and water colors by Edmund J. Sullivan. Also general exhibition of prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portrait drawings by Ruth Thomas. Through Jan. 11. "Old Masters" exhibition through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—American landscapes.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill—Stained glass and window cartoons by five Boston craftsmen.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Carl W. Rawson. Also work of Dorothy Loeb, Albert Gold, A. Leslie Gill and William H. Littlefield. Murals and paintings by Gino B. Conti. Through Jan. 17.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Print exhibit.

Goodman Studios, 607 Boylston Street—Print exhibit.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Paintings in water colors by 29 Boston artists. Through Jan. 11.

Exeter Galleries, 179 Newbury Street—Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Works of Art.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Old and modern paintings, etchings and engravings.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Oil paintings by William B. Hazelton. Through Jan. 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Cameron, Pennell, Whistler, Zorn and others.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Leon Kroll and other moderns.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. Through Jan. 14.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open 9 to 5 weekdays, and 1:30 to 5 Sundays. Birds of America and foreign countries; pre-history case showing models of pre-historic animals; baskets of the world; shoes of many lands; boat models made by museum boy, including one of famous clipper ship "Flying Cloud"; shells of the world; evergreens; physical geology; cases telling the stories of people of far-away lands—India, China, Japan, Egypt, the Philippines, etc; large collection of North American Indian articles, including some of rare value; 320 dolls of all costumes and countries and colonial doll house, Mildred E. Manter, director.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Exhibition of Oils, Water Colors and Pastels by American Painters. Jan. 6-11.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio-Keith-Orpheum program.
5:45 WEEI dinner music.
6:20 Globe Sidelights.
6:30 WEEI dinner music.
6:45 "Cap'n Bailey and the Widder Dyer" news.
7:00 Big Brother Club: "Pep" Gardner; "One Man Band"; Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians.
7:30 NBC, Coward Comfort Music: string quartet; orchestra direction of Fritz Forsch.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Irene Bordoni, guest artist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Selberling Singers: James Melton, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; male quartet; singing violins; orchestra direction of Frank Black.
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 Radio-victor Hour: "Fifty Years of Light Opera"; salon orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret; Victor Light Opera Company.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p. m.—Coleman Presentation.
5:59 Temperature; time; weather; agriculture markets.
6:15 Musical Interlude.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk; Chimes.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers.
7:30 Sally Briggs Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Lehn and Fink Serenade: Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, pianists, and specialty orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers: sport drama, Phillips Carlin; Irving Kaufman, baritone; dance orchestra, direction of Gustave Haenschen.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and Billy Hillpot, vocal duo; dance orchestra, direction of Andy Sanella.
9:30 NBC, "Economics of Life Insurance," the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, speaking at banquet of New York Life Insurance Company, St. Petersburg, Fla.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent Midweek Program: popular dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time.
11:01 Weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Digest; news.
11:15 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang: talks; dance orchestra.
5:45 Nation-Wide Stores Program: dance orchestra.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists: dance orchestra.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Ecco Good News Bearers: dance orchestra.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 Howard Fashion Plates; vocal.
6:50 Majestic Minute Men: concert orchestra.
7:05 "An American Fantasy": orchestra.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip-Top Club.
8:00 CBS, Ben Pollack and his orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Coty program: Maurice Chevalier, French stage and screen star; concert orchestra direction of David Mendoza.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Columbia Male Chorus.
10:00 CBS, Philco Hour: Jerome Kern's only one act opera "Lamplight": Henry Neely, "Old Stager"; Lois Bennett, soprano; John Barclay, baritone; Dan Gridley, tenor; orchestra conducted by William Artz.
10:30 CBS, National Forum from Washington: "Sugar," Senator "Pat" Harrison of Mississippi.
11:00 Time; news.
11:10 CBS, "Dream Boat" musicale: string group conducted by Emery Deutsch.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward N. Holden, pianist; Esther L. Farrington, soprano.
5:30 Titus and Buckley Twilight Half Hour: organ, voices and strings.
6:00 Sigma Alpha Iota Program: Lois Luther, pianist; Vera Melone, organist.
6:25 Sam Winram, novelty pianist.
6:44 Weather report; time.
6:45 Fishermen's Broadcast.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

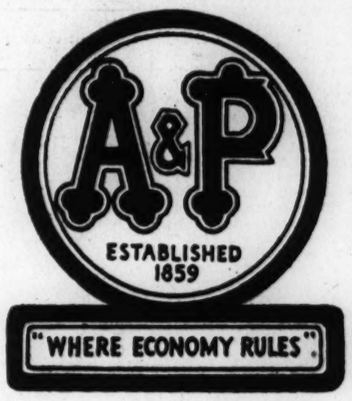
8:00 a. m.—NBC, Jolly Bill and Jane.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch: first half, "Music Inspired by Legends"; second half, "Dance Forms."
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical program.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—La Petite Ensemble.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:03 p. m.—Women's Radio Institute.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Statler organ.
4:30 p. m.—Clifford Kemp Trio.

WNAC

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:30 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.



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GERMANS INSIST ON 'GOOD FAITH' AS DEBT PLEDGE

French Demand Guarantees, but Both Sides Appear Anxious for Accord

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, visited the headquarters of the German delegation, Jan. 9, and had a long interview with Dr. Julius Curtius, Reich Foreign Minister, concerning the French memorandum presented to Germany the previous evening, which embodies the view of the French Government on the question of France retaining its right to apply the sanctions of Article 430 of the Treaty of Versailles to a deliberate default of payments by Germany under the Young plan.

The German delegation has issued a statement maintaining there should be no room for any difference of opinion on the point; that under regulations of the Young plan, relations beween Germany and creditor powers are to be exclusively governed by the plan, and that the sanctions of the Treaty are therefore entirely ruled out.

According to the German communiqué, the French have raised the question of what might happen if Germany should endeavor to escape its obligations under the Young plan and the German delegation, having made an initial study of the French aide memoire, are supremely anxious to reach elucidation and settlement of this complicated problem acceptable to both sides.

Interpretation of Treaty

The root of the difficulty is interpretation of the article in the Versailles Treaty by which the French claim the right to réoccupy the Rhineland zones in event of Germany tearing up the Young plan or refusing to accept the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice regarding performance of their obligations after the tribunal set up under the Young plan has declared them in default. Coincident with the discussion André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, issued a statement toning down the remarks he made to the six-power committee concerning his doubt as to the good faith of future German governments.

The result of the Briand-Curtius interview is inconclusive. It was, however, conducted in the most friendly atmosphere, points of difference being discussed with sincere desire to reach agreement, and it was finally decided that the German delegation should send a written reply to the French memorandum elucidating their view.

It is hoped that in the exchange of notes that will follow and the discussions of the legal experts a formula may be found to bridge the difference on sanctions.

There are, as the Germans point out, sanctions that may be applied *under the Young plan if Germany deliberately defaults. Moreover, it Germany refuses to obey the injunction* of the World Court there are drastic penalties under the law of nations which could be applied. But in the German view none of these measures would be necessary, for German default would carry its own penalty by dealing a shattering blow at the good faith and credit of Germany.

May Agree to Differ

If no agreement can be reached the views of both parties will, it is reported, be embodied in an annex to the final protocol of the conference. In that case France and Germany would respectively state their views as to measures which should be taken to enforce payment. They would, in fact, agree to differ, and as a default by Germany is extremely unlikely the matter could be allowed to rest there.

Delegates of the six powers met again Jan. 9 to continue their discussion on points which remain to be settled, such as definition of the powers of the advisory committee for the Bank of International Settlements and procedure by which Germany should pay up arrears after a moratorium which incidentally raises the question of the German-American agreement.

The non-German reparations committee also met and it was decided that Bulgarian claims for sequestrated property in Little Entente states should be subject to further private negotiations although the view was strongly expressed by Nicolas Titulescu of Rumania that as Bulgarian reparations payments have been so heavily reduced it had no right to make further claims. The Hungarian reparations problem is still a subject of private conversations.

United States Signs Irak Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — On instructions from the State Department, Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to England, signed in London Jan. 9, the tripartite convention between the United States, Great Britain and Irak.

The treaty, negotiations on which were begun in 1926, will regularize the position of the United States and its nationals in Irak. It is therefore similar in purpose to the convention concluded with Great Britain Dec. 3, 1924, with respect to Palestine and to the convention concluded April 4, 1924, with France with respect to Syria and the Lebanon.

The terms of the present convention provide that the United States and its nationals shall enjoy in Irak all the rights and benefits secured to members of the League of Nations, though the United States is not a member of the League.

The convention also provides for the recognition by the United States of the independence of Irak. Similar recognition has previously been accorded to Irak by Great Britain as well as by several other powers.

SEEKS DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—W. H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray of Tishomingo, who presided over the Oklahoma constitutional convention, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor.

The Convoy

RUSH IN HAITI RULE REFORM URGED BY BORAH

Objects to Waiting for Survey by Commission—Attacks Military Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Immediate drastic reforms in the United States Marine administration in Haiti, without waiting for the survey of an executive commission of inquiry as has been recommended by President Hoover, was advocated by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, following the first consideration of the presidential proposal by the committee.

No action was taken on the commission resolution already passed by the House, chiefly because of the absence of a number of members of the committee and because Mr. Borah is desirous of obtaining first consideration for the general Latin-American arbitration treaty which has been pending for more than a year.

Much criticism, it is stated, is developing throughout Latin America over the delay in ratifying this important pact, and Mr. Borah wants to get the matter before the Senate during the present session. He is understood to view this treaty as of greater importance than the request for a special commission to go into Haitian affairs.

Both questions will lead to considerable debate, it is indicated, and it is Mr. Borah's view that the Latin-American treaty should be given first consideration.

Mr. Borah's recommendations regarding Haiti are in line with those urged for some time by various individuals and organizations, notably the Foreign Policy Association. He urges the appointment of a civil high commissioner to replace the present marine administrator and the holding of a general election, under United States supervision, to enable the unrestricted election of a Haitian congress.

The Foreign Relations Committee chairman asserts that he is not opposed to the appointment of the executive commission, but maintains that many important improvements can be instituted without waiting for its findings. Also, while expressing approval for certain phases of the marine administration in Haiti, he declares that "we have not assisted the people in the slightest in political affairs or in preparing them for self-government."

Mr. Borah's statement is significant as indicating the kind of discussion that confronts the commission resolution when it comes before the Senate for consideration.

Free Election Advised

"I am not myself opposed to a commission," Mr. Borah said, "but I feel that some things ought to be done without waiting for the report of a commission. We should appoint a civilian as high commissioner or as governor—for that is what it is—of Haiti. Secondly, we should give the Haitian people a free and untrammelled election. At this election they should be permitted to vote for members of their congress, and then the congress should be permitted, as is provided by the Constitution, to elect their President.

"Over 12 years ago we dissolved their assembly by force of arms and since that time they have not been permitted in any substantial way to have anything to do with their Government. They are completely disfranchised. The United States Government ought to be ashamed to stand before the world at this time with all our professions of peace and against military power. This is a fundamental matter of policy and will have to be decided by the Government."

FEWER CIVIL SERVANTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The civil staffs of government departments numbered, in October, 304,691, or 1021 fewer than in July, 1929. Of these, 229,003 were men and 75,658 women. There were 148,232 ex-service men employed.

WHEAT SURPLUS MOVES LEAGUE TO HELP FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

Industrial countries here especially are endeavoring to encourage their agriculture by excluding the import of cereals from neighboring agricultural lands. This partial closing of many European markets and the relentless competition of oversea lands places countries like Rumania, Jugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria in a very critical situation.

The conference of agricultural experts of 22 countries which has closed a three days session accomplished little more than to vividly state the problem and to resolve to give it more complete study.

The diminution of the world's coal requirements and the increase of the capacity of coal production in France, Holland, Poland, Germany and Belgium have also caused serious economic dislocation, bringing great hardships on many people in the industry, especially the workers. The international conference of experts, which is meeting in the secretariat of the League seeks to remedy this situation.

Another Body of Experts Considers Coal Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Committee of Coal Experts appointed by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations is meeting at Geneva to consider the advisability of issuing a report on certain suggestions made by the Economic Committee in its survey of the coal problem.

After pointing out that the coal problem was one of overproduction, the Economic Committee proposed as a remedy that international agreements between producers should be arranged concerning output, markets and prices; that a special international committee representative of all interests,— governments, employers, miners, merchants and consumers— should be set up; that measures should be taken for assimilating if not equalizing wages, hours and the social conditions of labor, and that the existing artificial restrictions to trade in coal and artificial stimuli to production, should be abolished.

These are the suggestions which the coal committee, consisting of delegates from coal consuming countries, have now to consider, and it is up to them to say how they should be translated into action. As the International Labor Office is holding at the same time a conference on hours, wages and social conditions in the coal industry, the coal delegates will leave this part of the problem alone. As for the other three suggestions, their view apparently is that it would be wiser to postpone their report until the results of the debate on the coal bill in Great Britain are known. The fact is that this bill places the coal experts in rather an embarrassing position, for if it passes into law it will tend to make an agreement between the European countries on the coal problem more difficult.

For the subsidy which will in effect be granted to the British coal industry for export purposes, if the bill becomes law, will certainly be resented by the other coal-producing countries. Nor is the Economic Committee at all pleased at the idea of such a subsidy being granted, for it would contradict their thesis that artificial stimuli for production should be abolished, and make it more difficult for the economic organization of the League to persuade other coal-producing countries not to give preferential rates to the transit of coal from their mines.

STIMSON'S ASSISTANT NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gardiner H. Shaw of Boston, chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the State Department, is to act as an Assistant Secretary of State in the absence of William R. Castle Jr., who has been made special Ambassador to Japan for the duration of the London naval conference.

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British-Polish Coal Owners Discuss Fixing Minimum Price

Fuel From North Sea Ports Supplied to Scandinavian and Baltic Localities Competes With That From Poland

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Representatives of the Polish coal owners have arrived here with a committee of the Central Collieries Commercial Association, an organization controlling the Yorkshire and other northern British collieries included in what is known as the "Five Counties Scheme." Delegates from Northumberland and Durham collieries were also present.

The question discussed was that of fixing a minimum price for coal supplied to Scandinavian and Baltic ports, where coal from British North Sea ports competes with that from Poland. A general basis for such compact was settled at a meeting held in Berlin last summer and the present discussion is dealing, among other points, with the standards for grading to establish relative values.

The Polish delegates later on met representatives from South Wales and other British exporting districts with a view to a more general arrangement directed to establishing minimum prices upon an international basis applicable to all parts of the world where Polish coal competes with British.

PENSION OF WARDEN $800 MORE THAN PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Retirement of Edgar S. Jennings, former Auburn prison warden, on a pension of $6800, larger by $800 than his former pay, has been announced by Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, Commissioner of Correction. Mr. Jennings had applied for ordinary retirement, which would have provided $4500 in pension and maintenance allowance.

During the last Auburn prison riot, Mr. Jennings was held captive for a time by the convicts. He was superseded, it was announced, because of disability. The new warden will be appointed in a few days.

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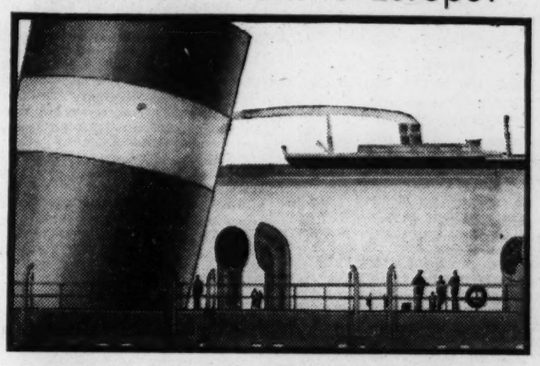

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GEORGE WASHINGTON . . . . Feb. 5—Mar. 5—Mar. 29

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Italy's Naval Aspirations Based on Obtaining Parity With France

Country's Policy Largely Centers in Mediterranean, Regarded as Its Sphere of Interest—Issue to Come Before London Conference

This, the fourth of six articles on "The Five Naval Powers and the London Conference," deals with the naval aims of Italy. Other dates of the series are Jan. 3, 4, 7, 11, and 14.

By HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON

Italy is the youngest of the great powers. It was not until 1870 that Italy ceased to be a "mere geographical expression" comprising a large number of very small states. Even after the unification under the House of Savoy and the acquisition of Rome as the capital there was no marked feeling of unity among the Italian people.

The necessity for the co-ordination of its internal life and the organization of a national machinery left it little energy to participate in international political affairs. Thus while the other powers were completing the participation of the world's available colonial territory, Italy obtained a very meager share. It did secure a stretch of barren desert along the western shore of the Red Sea and in 1911 by direct assault upon Turkey secured the slightly more promising territory of Tripoli. Even when the Allies were pressing it to enter the World War upon their side, Italy was satisfied with the promise of the rectification of its northern frontiers and a share in the contemplated partition of Asia Minor.

Advent of Fascism

With the advent of Fascism the Italian attitude underwent a marked change. Early in their career the Fascisti began to use the foreign issue to consolidate their internal position. They proceed on the theory that a nation of 40,000,000 people is a great nation; that a great nation should have adequate territory in colonial possessions if not in the home country; and that Italy's territory is wholly inadequate for its needs.

This argument is warmly received by a people whose history is a memory of power and glory and whose population pressure has become excessive. Under present agricultural methods Italy does not raise sufficient foodstuffs to supply its own people. Before the war the excess population found relief by migrating to other countries, chiefly the United States. The barrier of our immigration laws stopped this outlet and turned the Italian population stream back upon itself.

Objection first, the Fascist leaders soon accepted American limitation. They began to look upon their excess man-power as "the raw material of empire." They would use it to convert modern Italy into a powerful industrial state and to obtain such additional territory as they deemed Italy of right should have.

In this determination the Italians are faced with two inescapable facts. The mineral resources of its own territory are wholly inadequate for an industrial nation and there is no adjacent territory in Europe it can hope to acquire except at a cost far beyond its value.

The only possibilities for Italian expansion lie in northern Africa and the eastern Mediterranean. Benito Mussolini voices a national aspiration, then, when he says: "We are a Mediterranean people, and our destiny, without copying anyone, has been and always will be on this sea." But just as a similar statement of the German Kaiser years ago was construed as a challenge to Great Britain, so this statement of Signor Mussolini has been interpreted as a challenge to France. For northern Africa from Tangier to Tripoli is French. The French mandate of Syria dominates the eastern Mediterranean. Wherever Italy would turn, there is France, occupying the areas which to the Italians are their natural field of expansion.

France's Large Possessions

Why does France need these territories? ask the Italians. With a smaller population than Italy, it has nearly twice the area on the European continent, from which it easily provides its own food supply. France has abundant supplies of the minerals necessary for industry. Its actual colonial possessions, mandates and protectorates aside, are six times as large and far richer than those of Italy.

Nor does the question end here. Italy looks upon the Balkan states to the east of it as the legitimate field of its foreign influence and the natural market for the products of its growing industrialism. Here too France is before it, with a string of treaties growing out of the war and a traditional influence dating back to days before modern Italy was born.

The conviction that France is largely responsible for Italy's unsatisfactory position is almost universal in Italy. It is not only kept alive but embittered by the Fascist press. It is from such a background that Italy approaches the London Conference. While Italy holds that its military forces must be kept strong to guard its northern frontiers, it considers its naval forces of equal importance. Not only must these be sufficiently powerful to keep open sea lanes for its huge importations of food, coal and raw material—a necessity similar to that of England—but upon its sea power depends its access to the land of its aspirations.

Mediterranean Interests

Italy's naval problem therefore centers in the Mediterranean. And in the Mediterranean it comes into conflict with the sea power of Britain and that of France.

Fortunately for the Italian point of view, however, Britain's primary aim in the Mediterranean is to keep open the pathway to India. And this involves no conflict with major Italian aspirations. Not so with France. It is the French fleet which rivets the French hold on North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean. It is the possibility of French sea power bringing the Gallic hosts to the coasts of Italy itself that concerns the Italians far more than [illegible] hetical contest with the F[illegible]

Italian [illegible] alley th[illegible] erates on [illegible] France. Not that Italian diplomats put it just this way. They say suavely, as they did in accepting Britain's invitation to London, that Italy is willing to reduce its fleet to any reasonable figure provided it is not below that of any other continental power. Under present conditions this is, of course, merely a euphemism for France.

French Understand Situation

France makes no pretense of misunderstanding her Latin neighbor. France fully understands the vital interest which the Mediterranean holds for both nations. It even indicates its willingness to concede Italian parity so far as the Mediterranean is concerned. But, as we have seen, it adds that it has other exacting requirements which the French Navy must be prepared to meet. It has its Atlantic and Channel coasts to protect and it has distant empires with their lines of communication to guard. It cannot consent to cut its total naval forces to the measure of Italy's more limited requirements.

Italy replies, however, that this may be all right theoretically, but that in practice if there were trouble between Italy and France the French naval forces might be moved from the Atlantic and Channel coasts into the Mediterranean, where, added to a French fleet already the equal of Italy's, they would assure French superiority.

France points out in return that the Italian thesis is equally impractical. If the entire French fleet were no larger than Italy's, France might, in case of trouble between the two nations, be called upon to guard its Atlantic and Channel coasts at the expense of its power in the Mediterranean.

Italy would thus secure domination in that sea and be able to cut the French line to north Africa with disastrous effect upon the French supplies of men and material from that area.

An early attempt to break the resulting deadlock was embodied in the suggestion from Paris for a Mediterranean Locarno. The idea was to establish parity between the Italian fleet and the French Mediterranean fleet without regard to French naval forces elsewhere. Then Britain was to be called upon to guarantee that the French forces outside the Mediterranean should not enter that sea except in the case of aggression by Italy.

This proposal may serve as evidence of the absence of French aggressive intentions so far as Italy is concerned. But the whole philosophy back of the Italian demand for parity with France aims not merely at parity in case of French aggression, but at parity in case of Italian aggression. Otherwise Italy's road to expansion is blocked—and again by France. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether there will be any particular measure of enthusiasm in England over assuming responsibilities analogous to those assumed in the original Locarno pact.

Much the same reasoning might be followed by all three nations with regard to the more mature French proposal of a Mediterranean pact of mutual guarantee and nonaggression to be signed by Great Britain, France, Italy and Spain. This proposal has already inspired an effort on the part of Spain to secure participation in the London Conference. An exploration of the possibilities of such a pact may discover a means of settling the Mediterranean question with satisfaction to all four powers, but until the plan is worked out in detail it is difficult to estimate its value.

There is a more hopeful possibility for a direct solution of the problem, so far as France and Italy are concerned. And this comes from Rome. The suggestion is that Italy should be allowed the same ratio as France in all classes of ships, thus securing legal parity, but that on the side and quite informally Italy will assure France that the Italian fleet will not be built up to the allotted figure.

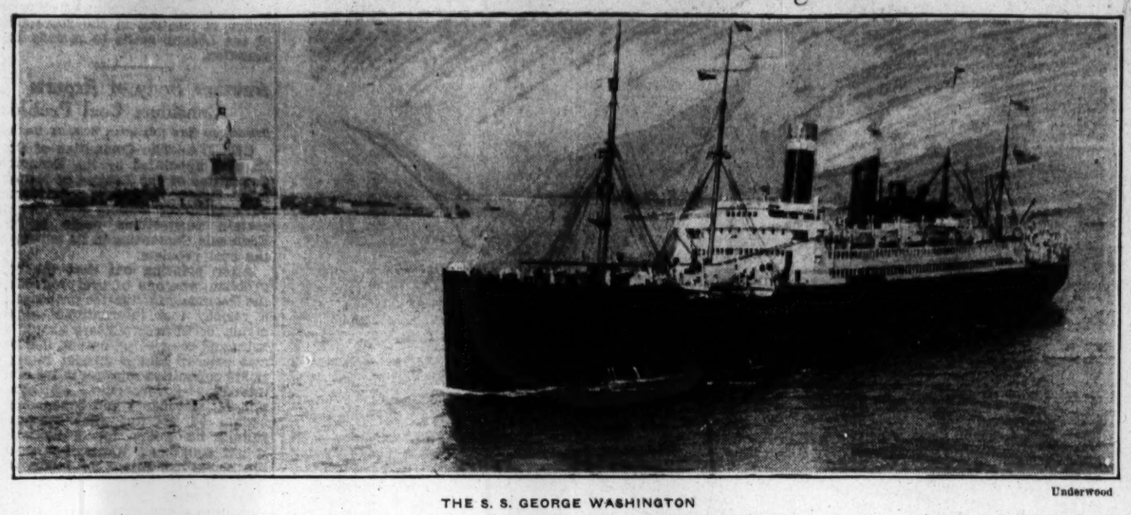
Obtaining of "Prestige Figures"

If there is little logic in this suggestion, there is a good deal of psychology. By obtaining what M. Briand called "prestige figures" Italians may continue to consider their country the equal of France on the sea. As their actual navy, however, would be well under the actual French tonnage, whatever menace there might be to France in the situation would be forever in the future.

One other item in the naval discussion has received attention in Italy. That is the submarine. When the French put forward the thesis that the submarine was an inexpensive weapon of defense admirably adapted to the needs of a poor nation, Italy promptly concurred. In making its preparations for the discussion at London, however, it seems to have arrived at a new point of view. Possibly this is due to the realization that Italy, like Great Britain, is vitally dependent upon its seaborne commerce for food supplies and raw materials and that the submersible is a most dangerous menace to the continuity of those supplies. Italy's relations with Jugoslavia are none too cordial. Jugoslavia can build ubmarines and has excellent harbors on its coast from which they might operate.

In other words, Italy's geographical and economic limitations urge it to support the Anglo-American thesis for the total abolition of submarines. It has made the suggestion that its support of the Anglo-American thesis will be conditioned upon the abolition of capital ships. This means the abolition by the United States and Great Britain of their battleship fleet in which under the Washington agreements they have a preponderance over Italy in the ratio of 5: 1.67. The sacrifice of this preponderance would in itself be far too high a price to pay for Italian support on the submarine question. Nevertheless there are other factors entering into the capital ship question which may affect the final decision.

Sea Home of the American Naval Delegates



THE S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON — Underwood

U. S. DELEGATES EN ROUTE FOR NAVAL PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement which actually exists among the nations, and upon which all else must be built. He, too, is familiar with the economic realities of the international situation, and his idealism is thoroughly in touch with the possible. Like Colonel Stimson, he is completely at home on the European scene.

Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of Navy, has been hailed by the so-called "Big Navy" school as their representative at the conference. He himself has made no such statement, and it may be that he resents the zealotry which converts a legitimate pride in America's blue water traditions into a challenge to world order. President Hoover is grateful, however, that Mr. Adams' presence at London will satisfy and appease one loud-spoken group in the country.

Adams' Prominent Ancestors

Quite apart from its political implications, Mr. Adams' membership on the delegation turns open a peculiarly fascinating and informative page in American history. His ancestors, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, both held portfolios in London in the earliest days of the Republic.

Then, during the Civil War, another Charles Francis Adams filled the difficult post, and midway in the conflict saw the beginning of the overturn in British public opinion which kept on through the century, and finally, at its close, brought Great Britain into the close co-operation with the United States which has been a chief fact in international politics ever since. These events are recorded by another brilliant member of the family, Henry Adams, and in his view the whole tradition of American foreign policy flows in the veins of the Adamses.

Two Senators, David Aiken Reed of Pennsylvania and Joseph Taylor Robinson of Arkansas, spokesmen respectively for the Republican and Democratic parties in the Senate, bring to the conference an encyclopedic knowledge of American political conditions, inside and outside the Senate, as well as a considerable familiarity with international affairs.

Served at Versailles

Mr. Reed served in a technical capacity at the Versailles conference and Mr. Robinson has long been a sturdy defender of the World Court and the League of Nations in the Senate. Mr. Reed has a vast urbanity and close knowledge of legal problems, while the Senator from Arkansas represents the type of American public man best liked abroad.

The delegation will be rounded out in London by Gen. Charles Gates Dawes, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium. General Dawes has been conducting important negotiations with Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and is therefore closely familiar with the naval problem. Mr. Gibson ordinarily represents the United States at important conferences in Geneva and since he is a career diplomatist not the least of his contributions will be a wide knowledge of treaty-drafting and technique.

The four other delegations with whom the Americans will collaborate are equally responsible. The Prime Ministers and foreign secretaries of Great Britain and France, the Italian Foreign Secretary and a former Prime Minister from Japan all bear witness, in President Hoover's words, to the importance and gravity of the occasion.

Americans Are Optimistic

Abundant optimism is expressed by the American delegates as they leave American shores. As the exact nature of the contemplated negotiations becomes clearer, the justifiability of their optimism is also more evident. Mutual accommodation, give-and-take, and the gradual building-up of a treaty based upon the greatest acceptability to all will, it is definitely stated, govern events at London.

It will not be the policy of the American delegation to lay down a hard and fast program at the outset. Neither will any other delegations, according to the understanding in American official circles. Rather, broad general points of view will be explained. With these as background, the conference will divide into specialized committees. Within the committees, the work of accommodation will begin.

The exact committee specifications, as well as the order in which the agenda will be taken up, have not yet been annnounced, and some details have yet to be worked out. Nevertheless, the general scheme which will be followed is well known.

Rebuilding of Understanding

The negotiations on broad lines, devoid of technical details, and almost invariably conducted by diplomatists, will form in the opinion of the American delegation the very best method to produce successful results. Often, it is pointed out, there will be very little tangible result from each day's conference, but nevertheless the upbuilding of understanding and comprehension will be gradually going on.

The members of the delegation, together with some 60 advisers, technical experts, and secretaries, left Washington at 9 a. m. on a special train. Between 15 and 20 Washington correspondents of leading American newspapers accompany the party, and will be added to the larger group already abroad.

The party went from Washington to Exchange Place station, Jersey City, and from there direct by car and automobile bus to the Hoboken piers of the United States Lines, where the George Washington was ready to warp her way out and down the harbor the minute that the last official luggage was aboard.

Rise in Gas Rates Laid to Extravagance

That the Boston Consolidated Gas Company was top-heavy with vice-presidents, overburdened with local taxation, and operating on extravagant costs, were some of the reasons why 70 per cent of the straight domestic customers of that company will find their bills increased under the new rates, it was strongly intimated at the resumption of the hearing before the Public Utilities Commission at the State House yesterday.

In 1928, according to figures offered by Samuel H. Mildram, utility expert representing the city of Boston, it cost the company 34.45 cents to make 1000 cubic feet and only 31.99 cents to purchase a like amount. There are three companies in the State, he asserted, producing gas much lower. He also expressed the opinion that the high salary increases paid officials of the company should be allocated to the holding companies and not passed on to the consumer.

On behalf of the city, Mr. Mildram proposed a new schedule for domestic customers which included a 95-cent-per-1000 charge for the first 2000 cubic feet per month with a downward graduated scale to 85 cents per 1000 for service exceeding 75,000 cubic feet. The present schedule starts with $1 per month per 1000 up to 100,000 cubic feet.

Mr. Mildram declared that he believed the rate would bring in all the revenue the company would need and still enable it to pay an 8 per cent dividend and add to its surplus account.

Ratshesky Is Envoy to Czechoslovakia

Abraham C. Ratchesky, who has been nominated by President Hoover as Minister to Czechoslovakia, is a prominent Boston banker and philanthropist. He is president of the United States Trust Company, the Armstrong Company, and Massachusetts Trust Company Association, and is affiliated in different capacities with a number of civic and financial bodies.

He is a former state senator, was at one time secretary of the Republican State Committee, and has been a delegate to the Republican National Convention six times.

Among his philanthropic activities was the founding of the A. C. Ratchesky Charity Foundation, chairmanship of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, membership in the Federated Jewish Charities and work in other charitable organizations. During the World War he was assistant food administrator for Massachusetts and assistant executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Commission.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL POST GIVEN TO RETH

Gov. Frank G. Allen has appointed, subject to the confirmation of the Governor's Council, John W. Reth of Boston to be state fire marshal. Mr. Reth is a member of the Boston Board of Election Commissioners.

Governor Allen also appointed Miss Gertrude Fiske of Boston to be a member of the Art Commission for the Commonwealth in place of Walter Gilman Page, resigned. Miss Fiske studied in private schools of Boston and received her art education in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

BUS PETITION APPROVED

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has approved the application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the maintenance and operation of motor vehicles for the carriage of passengers for hire between Franklin and the Massachusetts-Rhode Island state line, passing through Franklin, Wrentham, North Attleboro and Attleboro.

SMOKE DAMAGE TO CITY'S TREES CITED TO WOMEN

Speaker at Municipal Issues Meeting Says Boston Does Nothing About It

Trees and shrubbery in Boston parks are being destroyed by the smoke which careless Boston does nothing to prevent, Miss Laura A. Cauble, chairman of the National Conference Board on Sanitation, stated at the morning session of the Conference on Municipal Issues being held under the auspices of the Boston League of Women Voters, the Women's City Club of Boston, and the Women's Municipal League of Boston.

Smoke dust collects on leaves, Miss Cauble explained, and prevents the proper breathing of the tree or shrub. It has recently cost New York City $800,000 to replace trees and shrubs killed by smoke in Central Park, she said.

Flavel Shurtleff, director of the Planning Foundation of America, described to the meeting various methods of raising money for the civic improvement programs which will have to be undertaken during the next decade. Against the objection that borrowing for general public improvements, such as parkways, is an unwarranted increase in the public debt, he cited the great increase in assessment valuation which has resulted in the districts out of New York affected by the Bronx River Parkway development.

An average annual increase in assessment valuation of $60,000,000 was raised to as high as $130,000,000 by the improvement, he said, thereby increasing the revenue enough to more than offset the interest which would have to be paid on the sums borrowed for the work.

Unified City Urged

Lively discussion regarding a future Metropolitan Boston characterized the dinner session of the convention, Mrs. Robert L. deNormandie introduced the speaker, Thomas H. Reed, who is active in city planning work in Pittsburgh and St. Louis and is director of the bureau of government at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Reed advocated the formation of some form of metropolitan city council, perhaps modeled after the London County Council, which would take over the activities of the present state commission and give the name of Boston to the entire metropolitan area, eventually bringing under its jurisdiction all the mutual problems which affect the communities of the district, but leaving to each district a local government and complete jurisdiction over its own particular problems.

The Boston area, he explained, differs from similar areas only in detail. New York and Philadelphia both extend into three states, whereas Boston is entirely within one state. Her problem is no worse than many others, he said.

The greatest difficulty to the solution of the problem, he explained, is the unwillingness of all smaller communities to sacrifice any of their prerogatives to a larger unit in which they would be obscured. Local pride makes a stubborn resistance to any form of unified administration, he said.

Boston has already achieved a certain solution of its metropolitan problems in its three commissions—water, park and sewer. Its work here has been exceptionally successful, and deserving of great praise. However, he did not approve of the method by which this has been carried out. The problems have been solved by the State; by the interposition of a higher power.

"The problem therefore resolves itself," he said, "into the creating of some form of metropolitan administration which is founded on local self-determination and not on state interposition." As successful examples of such a solution Mr. Reed pointed out London and Berlin, where the individual districts continue to administer their own problems under mayors and burgomasters, but where general problems are presented for solution to a general council.

Two points are essential in the creation of any metropolitan commission or council, he said. The first is that it be subject to the voters of the district and not to the State Legislature as it is at present. The second is that Boston be the name of the entire district.

"Greater Boston should be able to govern itself in matters which are common to all municipalities," he concluded.

Representatives of various bodies affected by such a scheme were then called upon to express their opinion. Mayor Curley was represented by Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, secretary of the city planning board, who said that the views of Mr. Reed were in almost every respect in complete accordance with those of the Mayor.

Lieutenant - Governor Youngman, speaking for the State, advocated the retention of some form of state control in any such plan, while Mayor Casassa of Revere came out strongly against Mr. Reed's propositions, expressing objection to any plan which would limit the freedom of the small towns around Boston.

At the afternoon session Eliot Wadsworth, member of the State House of Representatives, explained the triple referendum which is to be offered to the voters at the next election, to determine the future control of the Boston Elevated Railway. Prof. Philip Cabot of Harvard University advocated private ownership and control of the electric power industry, after which John R. Fahey explained his position on the other side of the question.

Mr. Wadsworth felt that the purchase of the Elevated by Boston at a cost of $110,000,000 would be exceedingly unwise in view of the fact that the entire debt of the State is only $90,000,000. Among other objections he mentioned the fact that the 8000 employees of the Elevated would have to come into the Civil Service in the event of public ownership, an act which would entail a reduction in their salaries.

BAR ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Bert L. Stafford of Rutland was elected president of the Vermont Bar Association at its meeting here today. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, F. E. Gleason, Montpelier; Horace H. Powers, St. Albans, and Walter Cleary, Newport; secretary, Harrison Conant, Montpelier; treasurer, W. N. Miller, Montpelier; to the board of managers, J. Rolfe Searles, St. Johnsbury.

Gov. John E. Weeks, Supreme Court Justice Julius A. Willcox, Judge Fred G. Bicknell, and Nelson P. Loomis, former Vermonter, now general counsel for the Union Pacific Railway, addressed the lawyers and the new president was then inducted into office.

RATE INCREASE OPPOSED

The second protest against proposed increases in rates on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad has been received by the State Department of Public Utilities. Conde J. Brodbine, State Senator from Revere, filed on Jan. 9 a protest on behalf of the citizens of Winthrop, requesting a hearing on the question before the new rates become effective in February.

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YALE PROFESSOR, PACIFIST, DENIED U. S. CITIZENSHIP

Served as Chaplain in War—Barred by Judge for Refusing to Fight

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The application of Prof. Douglas Clyde Macintosh of the Yale Divinity School for United States citizenship was formally denied today in papers filed by Judge Warren B. Burrows with the clerk of the United States District Court.

The denial was based on Professor Macintosh's refusal to swear that he would bear arms in defense of the United States. The professor said at the time of the hearing on the question of granting him naturalization papers that he felt convinced that refusal to bear arms was morally justifiable. He said his first allegiance is to God.

The court hearing was held last June and formal decision on his application was delayed, after the nature of it had been indicated, that Professor Macintosh's attorney might prepare for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. As no action has been taken, the court filed the decision today.

Professor Macintosh, who is a citizen of Canada, has allegiance to the sovereign of Great Britain.

Professor Macintosh is a native of Scotland, was graduated from college there and came to Yale in 1909 from University of Chicago, where he had taken his doctor's degree in philosophy. He is now Dwight professor of theology. He lectured at the University of Calcutta in 1927. In the World War he was a chaplain, and on a second trip overseas he was a Y. M. C. A. worker with the A. E. F.

After the decision had been filed, counsel for Professor Macintosh said he expected to appeal to the Circuit Court and in case of an adverse decision there to continue to the highest court as was the original intention.

The decision had been filed by request of John F. Davis, naturalization examiner. The court said in part:

"It appearing that the said petitioner, considering his allegiance to be first to the will of God, would not promise in advance to bear arms in defense of the United States under all circumstances but only if he believed the war to be morally justified, it is:

"Decreed that the petitioner is not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and further decreed that said petition for citizenship is denied."

Lowell's Airplane Factory to Leave

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—The Moth Airplane Corporation of this city will move to St. Louis in the autumn, Minton M. Warren, president, announced Jan. 9. In 1931 the company will manufacture only airplane accessories in its Lowell plant, he said.

The decision to leave Lowell was made in a vote yesterday in New York by the Curtiss-Wright board of directors, the controlling element in the airplane merger which absorbed the Moth Corporation last September. Directors of the local subsidiary were represented as reluctant to leave this city.

The Moth Corporation will occupy the recently constructed plant of the Curtiss-Wright Robin plant in St. Louis.

The Moth Company manufactured and sold 130 planes here between April 1 and Dec. 1 of last year.

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BILL DELUGE CONTINUES AT STATE HOUSE

Flow Is Faster Than Last Year—Subway Measure Is Filed

Bills continue to flow into State House files for consideration by the Massachusetts Legislature at a slightly faster rate than last year.

A State appropriation of $25,000 for the maintenance of wild life sanctuaries is sought by Robert Walcott, president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, in a bill filed with the House clerk, and James E. Warren, Senator from Lawrence, is the petitioner for a written examination of candidates for the police force, in which candidates would be required to answer questions relative to the duties of policemen.

The expected bill providing for the construction of an extension of the Boylston Street subway from Governor Square on Commonwealth and Brighton Avenues, has been filed by Martin Hays, Representative from Brighton. The bill also provides for the issuance of bonds to finance the proposition.

A bill to abolish capital punishment, with the names of 10 prominent citizens attached, has been filed by Angier L. Goodwin, Senator from Melrose. With the introduction of the bill a leaflet entitled "Some facts About Capital Punishment" has been sent to each member of the Legislature.

A bill has been filed by Fred A. Hutchinson, Representative from Lynn, providing for further reduction in the motor excise tax and extending the time for making applications for abatements. Under his plan, if registered after March 31 and before July 1, the tax would be 75 per cent of the full tax; if after the last day of June and before Oct. 1, 50 per cent; and if after the last day of September, 25 per cent. The period for application for abatement would be 90 instead of 60 days.

Tony A. Garafano, Representative from Saugus, has petitioned for the lighting of the Boston-to-Salem turnpike between Ward Street, Revere, and Fox Hill Bridge, Lynn. On petition of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, F. J. McFarland, Representative from Boston, has filed a measure for regulating the membership of the Metropolitan District Commission so that at least one member would be a resident of Boston and one a laboring man.

RUSSIANS ARRIVE FOR SHIPS

NEW YORK (AP)—Sixty Russian seamen arrived on the Olympic Jan. 9 to take back to Russia two 8000-ton freighters purchased by the Soviet Government from the United States Shipping Board. The steamers, Glen Ridge and Chebaulip, have been reconditioned and are now laid up at Newport News. Captains Vladimir Treyansky and August Upmal will be in command on the journey back.

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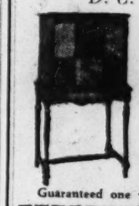
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HOME-TO-SCHOOL REPORTS ASKED BY CLUB WOMEN

Plea Also Made at Board Meeting to 'Favor Firms Which Favor Scenery'

By MARJORIE SHULER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Boys and girls will carry home not one but two report cards from school in the future and in addition they will take report cards from their parents to their teachers if the plan proposed by Mrs. Otto Hahn of New York City to the board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in session here is adopted by the women.

What the children think about it is not known but a number of adults were quoted as being very much in favor of supplementing the present reports on scholarship from the schools to the homes by additional reports from school to home and home to school on the character development of boys and girls.

Mrs. Hahn's report was part of the program of the education department which has as its chairman, Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt of Oakland, Calif. Dr. Reinhardt's report which was read included a summary of the activities of the women for wiping out illiteracy, for making over educational programs to fit the children, and for the establishment by Congress of a national university.

Various Achievements Listed

Among the achievements in the states listed by Dr. Reinhardt were raising the mimimum school week in Maine from 30 to 36 weeks, construction of many new junior high schools in Rhode Island, planting of 500 trees and 14,000 shrubs in Alabama, establishment of libraries by 35 Washington clubs with 30 more organizations financing libraries at the present time, setting aside of large tracts of land in Idaho as reserves and sanctuaries, a new wild life sanctuary in Massachusetts, tree planting in Nebraska, survey of historic and scenic spots in Ohio, planting of 200,000 trees in one year in Pennsylvania, and raising by Washington women of $30,000 with which to purchase 62 acres of fir forests.

Mrs. W. L. Lawton of Glens Falls, chairman of the committee on rural and highway advertising, appealed to the women to "favor the firms which favor the scenery," saying that North Dakota, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Maine, New Jersey, and Rhode Island state federations have indorsed this plan of the General Federation for buying products from firms which do not deface the landscape with advertising.

Several States Surveyed

Mrs. Lawton has made surveys of two weeks each this fall in Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Virginia, traveling 4000 miles by motor and taking hundreds of pictures which have been made into slides and are being shown throughout these states to illustrate outdoor advertising conditions. Mrs. Lawton is now making a two-month survey of North Carolina under the auspices of the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty and the American Nature Association.

The motion picture department of the federation will concentrate on building additional machinery for circulating its pre-view reports on films, according to Mrs. Ambrose N. Diehl of Pittsburgh, national chairman, who said that the demand for these reports has increased 500 per cent this year, coming not only from club women but from libraries, ministers, exhibitors and others.

In addition to loan exhibits, lectures and study programs on art for United States clubs, Mrs. Howard Green of Long Branch, N. J., national chairman of art, announced that she will make a three-month tour of clubs and schools of Panama this spring during which she hopes to organize a school exhibit for the next international art congress in Vienna in 1932.

Support for government action leading toward reduction and limitation of naval armament was voted by the board, as the result of which Mrs. John F. Sippel, national president, wrote to President Hoover congratulating him upon his leadership in promoting the naval parley in London and pledging the aid to the women in "constructive work for world peace."

'Welcome' Uproar in Harbor Protested

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Representatives of steamship and shipping companies, at a meeting here to discuss abatement of unnecessary noises in New York harbor, pledged their aid in improving the situation to Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, city health commissioner, and the Noise Abatement Commission. Dr. Wynne said a committee of representatives of steamship and shipping interests would be appointed soon to study methods of reducing harbor noises.

Dr. Harvey Fletcher of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, said that a steamship whistle three quarters of a mile away can make telephone conversation practically impossible. Capt. W. S. Anderson, U. S. N., supervisor of New York harbor said that the frequent din in the bay to welcome visiting notables was a great waste of energy and noise.

NORTH CAROLINA CLUB WOMEN PAY $1000 QUOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina club women have the distinction of being the first to make a payment on their quota of the $2,000,000 foundation fund which is being raised by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The interest on this fund is to be used in enlarging and improving the educational, civic, welfare, cultural and legislative work of the 14,000 clubs that comprise the federation. North Carolina's payment, amounting to $1000, was the first to be received at national headquarters. Mrs. Palmer Jerman of Raleigh is a member of the fund committee.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ethel Fahnestock, Los Angeles, Calif.
Noel S. Fahnestock, Los Angeles, Calif.
Arthur Metcalfe, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur Pitkin, Towanda, Pa.
Margaret Fessler, Hubbard Woods, Ill.
Nelle M. Layton, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. H. S. Abbert, Kodiak, Alaska.
Mrs. Henry E. Riley, Boston, Mass.
Margaret Turnar, Boston, Mass.
Eleanor Nelson, Boston, Mass.
Edward A. Kimball, Boston, Mass.
Harrison M. VanDyke, Wilmington, Del.

Muleteer, Cowboy and Soldier Is 'Dear Pat' to President

PATRICK J. HURLEY
Secretary of War.

Rough Riders Dropped Hurley in 1898 Because He Couldn't Raise a Mustache—Now, He Is Nation's Secretary of War

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—War with Spain had been declared. The Nation had reached a frenzy of patriotism. Ebullient "Teddy" Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was organizing the "Rough Riders." An angular young cowboy, fresh from the sagebrush, arrived at the recruiting station and asked to be enlisted.

"Name?" asked the sergeant.

"Pat Hurley."

"Where from?"

"Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory." The sergeant looked him over. Could he ride? Sure. Young Hurley's knees clamped to the horse's saddle like a vise holding a block of wood.

"That lad certainly can ride!" said the sergeant. "Choctaw Nation, hey? Well, that's where the lariat twirlers come from!"

"Too Bad, Kid"

And so the young man entered Company L. But not for long. It was a sorrowful day for the youngster and for some of his new acquaintances when the facts came out.

"Too bad, kid," said the sergeant in partial explanation. "But honest now, you can't expect us to fight this war with lads under 16 years old. You go back to your home till you've grown up. Maybe someday there'll be another war."

That was the introduction to martial life of Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War. In the 31 years since his first great disappointment, because he could not raise even a suspicion of a mustache, Mr. Hurley has managed to cram his life chock-full of the kind of events which boys and girls like to read about. For one thing, his life has spanned the change of the Indian Territory to the State of Oklahoma and he has seen villages and towns planted in the sagebrush and jimson weed, and the ugly, triangular derricks reared against the sky that tell the tale of gushers and strikes of oil that have made men richer than so many gold mines.

His life, too, has spanned a no less amazing personal gap between an angular young ranger of the western plains and a scrupulously dressed attorney appearing before the august bar of the United States Supreme Court. And finally, Mr. Hurley has lived to see war that made the Cuban engagement look like child's play, when all the sky of France flickered with distant gunfire, and from which the rejected Rough Rider returned with a citation for gallantry and a Distinguished Service Medal.

Mule Driver at 11

To go back to the beginning, Pat Hurley was born Jan. 8, 1883, of Irish stock in what was then known as Indian Territory, and what is now Oklahoma. His father had suffered an accident earlier in life and it became the boy's duty to offer whatever help he could to the support of his mother and sisters. The father had been a Roman Catholic but the Protestant convictions of the mother and her family led to the severance of the boy's relations with that church, and in manhood he has not renewed them. At the age of 11 he got a job as mule driver in the pit of a local coal company which was stripping the fuel from veins that lay close to the surface. Mr. Hurley still looks back with amusement on the experience gathered as warden of "Kicking Pete," the particular mule to which he was assigned. He asserts that his knowledge of mules did not interfere any with his understanding of human nature. Once a political opponent of Mr. Hurley, in a joint debate, admitted that he did not have the art of mule-driving, whereas Mr. Hurley did.

When the latter had opportunity to reply, he was not long in telling the following story. As a child, he said, he had been plowing with mules on one occasion, and had said "Haw!" when he had intended to say "Gee!" The mule followed directions and went Haw, according to Mr. Hurley, much to his own discomfiture. At this point Mr. Hurley's father, who happened to have witnessed the scene, intervened.

"Son," he said, "I want you to remember that mules aren't mind-readers, and I want you to remember another thing. Anybody can be a mule driver. All he's got to have—but he's got to have it—is a shade more sense than the mule."

With a sly look at his political adversary, Mr. Hurley added the point that was calculated to bring down the house in a frontier audience.

"I admire my friend," he said, "and I don't think he should be discouraged."

Cow Puncher at 14

At the age of 14, the young mule driver graduated from this particular school of experience and began punching cows on the open plains. Riding horseback comes as natural to youngsters of that place and period as swimming to Hawaiians. Up to this point his life had been singularly free from normal education, and although he examined a book in the evenings occasionally under a school teacher named Golightly, he never entered a grade school, and never entered a high school.

Young Hurley left the "Lazy S" ranch to embark on the martial experience with the Rough Riders that ended so ignominiously. As the plainsmen say, he had the army spirit but he was short on "yearage," but this did not prevent him from engaging in Indian fighting nearer home, in particular in the pursuit of a chieftain named Crazy Snake who had gone off the reservation. At 19 he was captain of cavalry in the Indian Territory Volunteer Militia.

Shortly before this time there had come the turning point in the young man's life. When as a gawky stripling he was visiting a friend at Indian University (later called Bacone College) he encountered the president. The following conversation is said to have occurred.

"I understand that your people are Celts?" began Dr. John H. Scott, good-naturedly.

"No sir," said the boy firmly. "From what I know of them they were all Irish."

"Well, well! And do you plan to get an education?"

"I'm afraid I can't, sir, I have my mother and sisters to look after."

Successful as Lawyer

Dr. Scott liked the boy's looks and determined he should have a college education. And the upshot of it was that by 1905, at the age of 22, "Pat" Hurley was bachelor of arts.

Between the lines of what followed may be read as exciting a story as the earlier period of frontier life, though the details themselves are more prosaic. The young man came to Washington and in 1908 got his law degree, and entered the Oklahoma state bar a year later. His successful practice brought him to the bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1912 as the attorney for the Choctaw Nation, handling litigation involving $35,000,000. And after that the rising young man's shrewdness, cheerfulness and obvious ability carried him ahead rapidly. He made some fortunate investments at the time when Oklahoma's oil boom was coming into being and now holds extensive property in real estate and mineral lands.

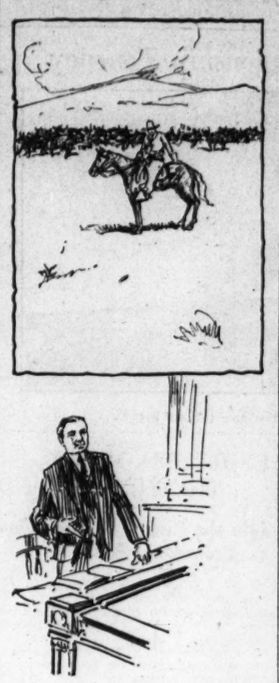
The World War came along and Mr. Hurley fought through three major offenses, winning a citation for gallantry and later a D. S. M. for his services as judge advocate of the Sixth Corps, in which capacity he conducted negotiations with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Stumped for Hoover

This was the background of the young man who at 37 returned to the United States to pick up the scattered threads of his profession. He became interested in the political affairs of his State and in 1924 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1926 he was chairman of the Republican State Convention and in the last presidential campaign stumped the State and made more than 60 speeches in behalf of Herbert Hoover, whose state campaign manager he was. Oklahoma swung into the Hoover column with a majority of 175,000, and somewhat later Mr. Hurley came to the capital as Assistant Secretary of War.

Now the War Department has at its head a man who is a cross between warrior and business man, with a soft southern voice and a diplomatic skill that is needed in such a post. His appointment by Mr. Hoover to succeed Mr. Good is a recognition of the South's political support in the last election. Besides that, there is a personal friendship between the two men, and Mr. Hoover is said to address his letters to the other as "Dear Pat." Mr. Hurley married the daughter of Admiral Henry B. Wilson and has three children, two girls and a boy.

From Rider of Range to High Court Pleader



Edward W. Bok Has Passed On

LAKE WALES, Fla. (AP)—Edward W. Bok, who came to this country as an immigrant boy from the Netherlands and carved out for himself a distinguished position in public life as an editor, author and philanthropist, passed on here Jan. 9.

As the donor of a $100,000 prize for a plan by which the United States might co-operate with other nations in attaining and preserving world peace and the writer of "The Americanization of Edward Bok," an autobiography, Mr. Bok became widely known. Relating the details of his first employment in America as a messenger boy at the age of 13, his efforts to educate himself and his success as a journalist, the book was received as an outstanding work of its kind.

Following his retirement in 1919 as editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, a magazine for the success of which he was largely responsible, Mr. Bok spent much of his time in Florida. Within a short distance of his estate rises one of his principal philanthropic enterprises—a carillon of 61 bells erected on a bird sanctuary.

PUPILS ASKED TO AID LEE MEMORIAL FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—In a letter to division superintendents, Harris Hart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has asked that every school have a program on the anniversary of the birthday of Robert E. Lee, Jan. 19, and of George Washington, Feb. 22, and that on the following school day scholars be given an opportunity to contribute to a fund for preserving Stratford Hall and Wakefield. The program for General Lee's birthday anniversary will be given Jan. 17 and the contributions will be received Jan. 20.

The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, which is now carrying through a campaign in Virginia for funds to make a great historic shrine of Stratford Hall, where General Lee and a score of other famous Lees were born, has asked that school children each contribute, no matter how small the sum.

GREATER SPEED DOMINATES CARS AT MOTOR SHOW

Added Power Backs Claims of Some Makers to 100 Miles an Hour

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Speed and then more speed is a noticeable feature among the cars shown at the National Automobile Show here. Increase in horsepower now backs the claim of speeds of 100 miles or more an hour, by manufacturers of the eight-cylinder motors which are in the majority at the show.

The lowest-priced six-cylinder car now claims 50 horsepower, a driving force to be found formerly only in the highest-priced mechanisms. Speeds of from 60 to 90 miles an hour in the sixes are not uncommon.

Salesmen are careful to point out, however, that such speeds are practicable only on modern inter-city trunk highways, although the additional power is desirable for steep grades in hilly or mountainous country, while rapid pick-up on the level is often a great advantage in urban traffic.

More efficient carburetion and cooling have been sequences of accelerated speed. Innovations are to be noted in intake manifolds with the new down-draft carburetor. Mile-a-minute speed has brought a device for cooling lubricating oil, an extra pump forcing the oil to a section of the radiator. Another manufacturer has placed ribs upon his oil reservoir to increase the radiating surface. New ideas also are evidenced in devices for ventilating the crankcase.

The vacuum tank for supplying the carburetor is out. Nearly every maker has put in some form of pump, while filters are used in almost every case. Some form of control of the heat supply for the intake manifold has become common.

The trend in tires is for larger cross sections with smaller wheels. Wire wheels are becoming more usual, although the large hub caps have not entirely displaced the smaller ones. A new feature is an all-metal cover for spares finished to match the car.

Chromium plating has captured the industry. Better visibility is provided on a majority of the cars through the installation of narrower front pillars, some makers using a forging to obtain minimum thickness. Tandem windshield wipers are used on a number of models.

RARE PAPERS LEFT TO LIBRARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A collection of Gregorian chants, musical manuscripts and letters from musicians and composers has been bequeathed to the New York Public Library, under the will of Alexander Lambert, pianist, composer and teacher.

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Carefully Selected. Hardy, Healthy Singers, $5.00. An Unusual Value at This Price. Genuine St. Andreasberg Rollers, $7.50. Every one a Flute-Noted Singer. Mail orders carefully filled. Send 10c in stamps for "Book on Home Pets and How to Care for Them."
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1438 were $2.50
1250 were $3
$1.35 now!
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Foreigns! Domestics!
Stripes! Fancies! Neats!
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A model of gracious line—by Alphonsine—has been reproduced in Panamalac by the Altman French Millinery Salon and is offered in lovely Spring shades. $25
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THIRD FLOOR

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3 Brown Caracul Coats, reg. $1200, now..... $800.
3 Black Caracul Coats, reg. 1100, now..... 750.
3 Black Caracul Coats, reg. 950, now..... 600.
4 Black Caracul Coats, reg. 850, now..... 475.
10 Black Caracul Coats, reg. 350, now..... 175.
4 Black Caracul Coats, reg. 200, now..... 100.
6 Hudson Seal Coats, reg. 375, now..... 235.
12 Assorted Coats, values up to 300, now..... 100.
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COPULOS WINS FROM REISELT

Has Difficult Job to Do It in Spite of Record Run of 17 in First Inning

UNITED STATES THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS STANDING

	W	L	HR	BG	P.C.
J. M. Layton	5	1	9	23	.833
Otto H. Reiselt	5	1	8	45	.833
A. H. Kieckhefer	4	1	8	33	.800
Allan Hall	3	2	10	38	.600
G. L. Copulos	3	2	17	45	.600
T. S. Denton	2	3	6	41	.400
C. E. Jordan	0	6	6	..	.000
Harry Schuler	0	6	6	..	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—G. L. Copulos, the veteran of many tourneys, of Detroit, sprang the biggest surprise of the United States three-cushion billiards championship Wednesday when he defeated Otto H. Reiselt, the unbeaten leader of Philadelphia, in the final game of the day. He had the hardest sort of a job to do it, however, in spite of a record breaking run of 17 in his opening inning. He won only by a score of 50 to 48 in 45 innings.

John M. Layton, the present champion, kept himself in the running by defeating Allan Hall, the added starter, in the other evening game, 50 to 35, in 55 innings, while August H. Kieckhefer also managed to keep close to the leaders, though by the barest of margins, when he came from behind in his afternoon game wth Charles E. Jordan, the Los Angeles player, to take the victory after Jordan had been within a carom of victory eight times —50 to 49.

Denton Wins Easily

The fourth winner of the day was Tilford S. Denton, who had as little trouble as anybody else has had with Harry Schuler, defeating the Brooklynite in 50 innings, 50 to 25.

Both Denton and Copulos finish their games Thursday, as well as the tailenders, with each of the former playing twice, in afternoon and evening. This will leave Kieckhefer against Allan Hall and Layton against Reiselt for the final day.

The first afternoon game was like most of those played by Schuler throughout the tournament, uneventful and one-sided. Denton displayed his usual steady play, without anything brilliant but a fair grade of three cushions, while only an occasional streak by the Brooklyn substitute, amounting to three caroms in one inning, enlivened the play. Finally, a run of 4 by Denton in his fiftieth turn at the table ended the match in his favor, 50 to 25. The score by innings:

T. S. Denton—1 2 4 0 1 0 3 s 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 2 1 0 0 0 4 1 5 0 s 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 4 2 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 4—50. High run—5. Innings—50.

Harry Schuler—0 2 0 0 3 0 0 s 1 0 3 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—25. High run—3. Innings—49.

Battle to the Limit

The battle between Kieckhefer and Jordan, which followed, was fought to the limit, with both players several times within a point of victory before the game was settled in favor of Kieckhefer, 50 to 49. Jordan really outplayed his opponent, but the strain of the play told on him more than on the more experienced Chicagoan, and with the final carom easily within his grasp, at 49 to 45, in the sixty-sixth inning, the Los Angeles newcomer slipped by the narrowest of margins, and Kieckhefer, playing with great caution, gradually drew up to even terms in the seventy-first turn. But he also slipped at that point, and lost his turn. Once more Jordan lacked the skill to profit by the chance, and Kieckhefer preserved his opportunity to get into the playoff with a final four-cushion carom. The score by innings:

A. H. Kieckhefer—1 1 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 s 0 1 0 1 0 s 1 s 0 1 1 2 1 0 2 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 1—50. High run—5. Innings—72.

C. E. Jordan—1 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 1 0 1 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 only 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 5 2 s 1 2 s 1 2 0 1 0 0 5 0 s 1 1 s 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 s 0 0—49. High run—5. Innings—72.

Safeties predominated in the game between Layton and Hall, which started the evening, but the champion was the more consistent scorer, and when they abandoned the more careful play, in the thirty-eighth inning, his scoring was freer, and a run of 6, followed by a steady increase in his total by shorter runs, enabled Layton to run out his quota in the fifty-fifth inning. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—3 s 0 0 s 9 0 0 s 0 s 3 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 s 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 s 1 3 0 0 3 6 2 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—50. High run—9. Innings—55.

Allan Hall—s 0 2 s 0 0 0 s 0 s 0 0 1 s 3 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 1 s 0 0 0 0 1 0 s 0 s 1 0 0 4 3 1 1 1 1 2 s 3 0 0 0 1 3—35. High run—4. Innings—54.

Copulos started the proceeding with a brilliant run of 17 when his first turn came, after Reiselt had scored on the break. But though he held as closely as possible to this lead, the persistent play of Reiselt made the margin up slowly, until he had reduced it to 10 in the eleventh inning. But there it stayed for most of the balance of the game, lessening only for a few minutes, to be restored soon afterward, until the thirty-sixth inning, when Copulos led at 44 to 34. But now Reiselt launched his real try to overcome the margin, and two runs of 5, an inning apart, brought him to 45. A 2 by Copulos gave him a chance to win on the next carom, but he slipped, and Reiselt continued to gain until a slip in his turn after one point on the forty-fifth inning left an open shot, and Copulos ended the struggle. The score by innings:

G. L. Copulos—17 1 0 1 0 0 s 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 2 0 4 3 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 1—50. High run—17. Innings—45.

O. H. Reiselt—1 0 0 0 0 1 s 0 2 5 2 0 3 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 0 4 1 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 s 0 1 5 0 5 s 2 0 0 1—48 High run—5. Innings—45.

Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Mass. Aggies 41, Fitchburg N. S. 13.
Dartmouth 52, Norwich 11.
Pennsylvania 32, Haverford 13.
C. C. N. Y. 27, Temple 21.
Buffalo 39, Lafayette 21.
Colgate 34, Cornell 25.
Pittsburgh 24, Carnegie 18.
Muskingum 37, Capital 31.
Annapolis 39, Wake Forest 20.
West Point 50, Delaware 21.
Union 35, Albany Law 24.
Drake 34, Fai 11.
Boston 34, Worcester P. I. 31.
Iowa S. T. 26, Columbia Col. 22.
Kalamazoo 30, Michigan (B) 17.
Cedarville 60, Findlay 50.
Kirksville Teach. 33, Cape Girardeau 21.
Doane 31, York 14.
Trinity 24, Clark 15.
Holy Cross 48, Northeastern 33.

ROCKAWAY IS INELIGIBLE

COLUMBUS, O.—R. C. Rockaway '30, holder of the world's record in the 220-yard low hurdles, at present a student at Ohio State University, has been lost to the Buckeye track team for the indoor season because of ineligibility. The star hurdler failed to make passing grades in a three-credit-hour subject during the fall quarter, according to the announcement of the Buckeye athletic officials. The star Buckeye dash man and hurdler set a new world's record of 22.8s. in winning the 220-yard low hurdle event at the Western Conference meet last year.

Playing in Championship Tourney

Allan Hall, St. Louis Professional Billiard Player.

Cleveland Leads in Race for Title

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Cleveland	9	7	2	49	35	25
Buffalo	11	2	4	41	26	24
Windsor	10	4	5	62	39	24
Detroit	10	4	4	56	38	24
London	10	2	9	65	54	22
Hamilton	5	3	10	46	50	13
Niagara Falls	3	1	14	36	59	7
Toronto	3	1	13	30	84	7

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Cleveland 2, Hamilton 2, overtime.
London 1, Windsor 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—A goal by Gray, with only 30 seconds of the overtime period left, enabled the Cleveland Indians to tie the locals in an International Hockey League game here Wednesday night, 2 to 2, and the point permitted them to break the four-cornered tie for the leadership and take undisputed possession of first place. Each team scored in the second and overtime periods, Lauder getting both goals for the locals and Doraty and Gray equalizing. Hamilton had much the better of the play, but Moore, in goal for the visitors, played spectacular hockey. The summary:

HAMILTON	CLEVELAND
Lauder, Paddon, lw	rw, Doraty, Dunning
Halliday, Morris, c	c, Gray, M. Brophy, Williams
Markle, Hamel, rw	lw, Clark, McGuire, Brown
Hoffinger, ld	rd, McFarlane
Fournier, rd	ld, Frew, Young
Faught, g	g, Moore

Score—Hamilton 2, Cleveland 2. Goals—Lauder 2 for Hamilton; Doraty and Gray for Cleveland. Referee—I. Masters, Kitchener. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Edmund Rodden, London's clever center-ice player, scored the only goal of Wednesday night's International Hockey League game against the champion Windsor Bulldogs, and the victory helped the locals to close in on the three teams, Windsor, Detroit and Buffalo, that share second place in the standing, until they are only two points behind them. It was London's second victory this season over Windsor. The game was exciting all the way and was witnessed by a capacity crowd, many would-be spectators being turned away. The summary:

LONDON	WINDSOR
Sorrell, Groh, lw	rw, Carson, Gregg, Moore
Rodden, Grosvenor, Rice, c	c, Eagle
Brydson, Palangio, rw	lw, Emms, Kuntz, F. Brown
Starr, Loughlin, ld	rd, Hinsperger, Bellemer
Holway, rd	ld, S. Brown, Arbour
Dolson, g	g, Cox

Score—London 1, Windsor 0. Goal—Rodden for London. Referees—Guy Smith, Hamilton and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FIRST ANNUAL '300' CLUB TOURNAMENT

Bowlers of Perfect Score Will Meet in Cleveland

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Bowlers of perfect scores of 300 at ten pins, are to compete in the first annual "300" club championship tournament, to be held at Cleveland, O., in connection with the thirtieth annual American Bowling Congress. The announcement was made here by W. V. Thompson, one of the original organizers of the Congress.

There are 425 members of this honorary organization of those who have hit 12 consecutive strikes in a single game, thereby scoring the highest possible total. Many of these will be in Cleveland with their five-man teams competing in the congress. There are a good many other bowlers, according to Mr. Thompson, who are eligible to membership in this club, and may be elected if their applications, properly certified by witnesses, are forwarded to the headquarters at 623 South Wabash Avenue, in this city.

Mr. Thompson recently returned from a tour of the western part of the United States and reports the game in a flourishing condition, particularly in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. He expects at least 30 "300" bowlers from that section to enter the tourney at Cleveland, March 1 to April 5.

UNIVERSITY CLUB DEFEATS ST. JOHN

After a scoreless first period the University Club hockey team of Boston forged ahead and easily defeated the St. John Beavers from St. John, New Brunswick, 6 to 2, at the Boston Arena Wednesday night before a small but enthusiastic gathering in the first of a two-game series. The locals outscored the Beavers 3 to 1 in the next period and again in the third session. The summary:

UNIVERSITY CLUB	ST. JOHN
Hilliard, Hodder, Summers, lw	rw, Clark, Cole, Thomson, Andrews
Chase, Blaney, Hutchinson, c	c, J. Keating, C. Keating
Curtis, Everett, Martin, rw	lw, Estabrooks, McDonald
H. Bigelow, E. Clark, ld	rd, Ferguson, A. Clark
A. Bigelow, Hollard, rd	ld, Bartlett
Newell, g	g, Wilson

Score—University Club 6, St. John 2. Goals—Curtis 2, Chase, Hilliard, Blaney, Hodder for University Club; Estabrooks, J. Keating for St. John. Assists—Curtis, Hodder, Clark, Blaney for University Club; Clark for St. John. Referees—Leonard Morrissey and Ernest Doody. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MICHIGAN GIVES SCHEDULE

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—With the signing of Denison University and Michigan State Normal School as opponents in a double-header opening day program, the football schedule of the University of Michigan for next year has been completed. The complete schedule as announced by Athletic Director Fielding H. Yost follows: Sept. 27—Denison and M. S. N. S., at Michigan. Oct. 4—Michigan State at Michigan; 11—Purdue at Michigan; 18—Michigan at Ohio State; 25—Illinois at Michigan. Nov. 8—Michigan at Harvard; 15—Minnesota at Michigan; 22—Chicago at Michigan.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

M. I. T. 20, Harvard 16.

EIGHTY-SIX MAKE THE FIRST ROUND

Join the List of 43 Exempted From Qualifying Tests

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—In 36-hole tests marked by a few par or near-par figures, 86 golfers won their way through the qualifying rounds Wednesday of the $10,000 Los Angeles open championship. Their names were added to the list of 43 contestants whose low scores last year in the United States open and the Los Angeles open exempted them from the qualifying trials.

Thomas Kerrigan of New York and Harold Long of Denver posted total scores of 140 to tie for medal honors. With few exceptions other scores mounted to the class of ordinary golf.

Favorites mostly came through as expected, although several strong golfers failed to make the grade. Included in the list of non-qualifiers were Lawrence Nabholtz of Houston, Tex.; Clarence Hubby of Waco, Tex., and Fred McLeod of Washington, first round, touring the Lakeside course in 87, 17 over par. Nabholtz and Hubby faltered in the final round.

John J. Farrell of St. Augustine, Fla., a former United States open titleholder, played steady golf to chalk up 71-72—143 for the Lakeside course, while William J. Mehlhorn of New York, another first liner, went around the Rancho course in 73-71—144.

Because of the entry list of more than 300, qualifying rounds were held over seven courses.

Championship play will begin Friday with 18 holes that day and Saturday and the 36 holes finals on Sunday.

Macdonald Smith of Long Island, N. Y., winner of the event the last two years and other stars including Walter C. Hagen, Detroit; Leonard H. Diegel, Agua Calente; J. Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo.; A. R. Espinosa, Chicago, and R. A. Cruickshank, New York, were in the exempt class. The qualifiers included:

Thomas Kerrigan, New York	69	71 140
James Foulis, Chicago	72	70 142
Alex Wilmot, Madison, Wis.	73	70 143
J. J. Farrell, St. Augustine, Fla.	71	72 143
Olin Dutra, Santa Monica	72	71 143
William J. Mehlhorn, New York	73	71 144
Thomas Creavey, New York	76	68 144
James Hines, New York	76	71 147
Hermon Barron, Port Chester	77	71 148
E. Schultz, Troy, N. Y.	72	76 148
M. Dickey, Pelham, N. Y.	76	75 151
R. Crowley, Haverhill, Mass.	77	74 151
Joseph Turnesa, New York	76	75 151
A. Nordone, Schenectady, N. Y.	77	74 151
John Black, San Francisco	77	75 152
Michael Turnesa, New York	74	78 152
E. Gayer, Chicago	74	78 152
*John Dawson, Chicago	76	76 152
Luther, Corry, Pa.	80	72 152
A. Penna, White Plains, N. Y.	79	74 153
J. Heaney, Rochester, N. Y.	78	77 155
Ray McAuliff, Buffalo, N. Y.	77	78 155

*Amateur.

BOSTON BRAVES PLAY 28 EXHIBITION TILTS

The Boston National League Baseball Club will play 28 exhibition games as part of their spring training, according to an announcement made on Wednesday by Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Braves. Manager William B. McKechnie will direct his young team in seven games with the New York Yankees, all of them in their joint St. Petersburg, Fla., training camp.

The Braves will also meet Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics in six games. Where they will be played has not been announced as yet.

The pitchers and catchers of the Tribe will leave Boston on Feb. 21, arriving in the Sunshine City on Sunday, two days later. Practice will begin on the following day. The remainder of the team are due to join the battery men one week later. The schedule:

March 8—New York Yankees; 9—Detroit at Tampa; 10-11—Yankees; 12—St. Louis Cardinals; 13-14—Philadelphia Athletics; 15—Yankees; 18—Yankees; 20—Detroit; 22—Yankees; 24—Cardinals at Bradenton, Fla.; 25—Athletics at Fort Myers, Fla.; 29-30—Athletics at Miami, Fla.; 31—Jacksonville at Jacksonville, Fla.

April 3—Brooklyn at Macon, Ga.; 5—Chattanooga at Chattanooga, Tenn.; 6—Washington at Chattanooga; 7—Washington at Charlotte, N. C.; 8—Washington at Winston-Salem, N. C.; 9—Washington at Norfolk, Va.; 10—Washington at Richmond, Va.; 12—Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park, Boston; 13—Red Sox at Braves Field.

C. A. WELCH RE-ELECTED

Charles A. Welch has been re-elected commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club. The election took place at the Boston Athletic Association where the annual meeting of the Corinthian Club was held. The other officers chosen for 1930 are George E. McQuesten, vice-commodore; William L. Pitcher, rear commodore; John P. Squire, secretary; and A. W. Finlay, treasurer. The standing committees elected include the executive committee, Arthur Santry and Harry N. Bloomfield; membership committee, Vaughan Jealous, L. W. Cottrell, A. P. Thompson and A. H. Van Pelt; regatta committee, Frank P. Mulley, Jr., Burton Allen, Charles C. Clapp and William L. Carlton; house committee for three years, Frank S. Cleghorn.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Galt	10	0	2	40	32	20
Kitchener	4	1	6	26	28	9
Guelph	4	0	7	34	32	8
Brantford	3	1	6	23	31	7

GALT STRENGTHENS LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GALT, Ont.—The local Canadian Professional Hockey League team strengthened its hold on first place by defeating Guelph here on Wednesday night, 4 to 2. The score was tied twice in the first 30 minutes, but the locals scored once late in the second period and again in the third.

ARTHUR N. NEHF RETIRES

PHOENIX, Ariz.—William L. Veeck, president of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, announced on Wednesday the retirement of Arthur N. Nehf, veteran pitcher. Nehf, who has made his winter home here since 1925, has accepted a position with hotel interests of William J. Wrigley Jr., owner of the Cubs.

CREW PRACTICES OUTDOORS

PHILADELPHIA—Unable to resist the spring-like weather conditions, Coach Russell S. Callow permitted his University of Pennsylvania varsity crew to row on the Schuylkill River on Wednesday. This is the earliest in the history of rowing at the university, that crews have gone outdoors.

A. A. U. TO PROMOTE AMATEUR HOCKEY

May Reorganize U. S. A. H. A. or Elect Sectional Unit Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Amateur hockey is to be promoted by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, it is announced here by Avery Brundage, president of the union. Hockey will be taken directly under the wing of the A. A. U., the same as track and field, swimming and a few other sports.

Heretofore hockey has been left to an affiliated national organization, the United States Amateur Hockey Association. The A. A. U. lent its prestige and sanction to the acts of this body, but did not deal directly with the sport. The U. S. A. H. A., however, has proven unequal to the task of organizing and developing hockey competition.

At the last annual meeting of the A. A. U., held in St. Louis, W. S. Haddock, president of the Allegheny Mountain Association of the A. A. U., and for years the chief figure in the United States hockey organization, appealed to the A. A. U. to step in and take over hockey. This appeal was granted by the delegates assembled.

Just what plan of action will be followed has not been decided, according to President Brundage. The A. A. U. may try to reorganize the U. S. A. H. A. and put new activity into it, or it may construct an entirely new organization, built on sectional units formed by the sectional bodies of the A. A. U.

As a first step in studying the situation, Brundage, who is also president of the Central Association, has appointed a hockey committee, E. C. Delaporte, athletic director of the Chicago Athletic Association, has been made chairman of the central hockey committee. He is to confer with Brundage in a few days to formulate a plan of action.

The Chicago A. A. has promoted an amateur hockey team for a number of years. The Illinois A. C. had a team but dropped it, owing to the expense of hiring the big indoor arenas. Several other local clubs also are interested. Now that Chicago has two indoor rinks, providing places to play, regardless of the weather, the game is expected to grow rapidly in this city.

Coaches Eliminated From Players' Bench

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New Haven, Conn.

HARVARD University has accepted Yale University's invitation to play their annual baseball series this spring without the assistance of coaches, it was announced here Wednesday by the Yale Athletic Association.

Yale and Princeton universities have entered into similar agreement, which will leave the control of the game entirely within the hands of the captains and players.

Prof. George H. Nettleton, chairman of the board of control of Yale University Athletic Association, said the agreements "are in full harmony with the general principle, long supported and advocated by Yale, of encouraging the initiative and self-reliance of the players themselves. The present agreements as to baseball are clearly in harmony with a broad principle which Yale regards as applicable to athletic sports generally."

ST. LOUIS NOW IN TIE FOR THIRD IN RACE

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Duluth	7	8	5	38	32	22
Minneapolis	8	4	8	38	32	20
Kansas City	7	5	6	24	20	19
Tulsa	5	9	4	26	25	19
St. Louis	7	5	7	39	48	19
St. Paul	4	7	7	24	32	15

RESULT WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 1, St. Paul 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Louis went into a triple tie for third place in the American Hockey Association here Wednesday night by defeating St. Paul, 1 to 0.

Checking was close and play even throughout the game with neither team able to outwit the opposing defense except at the moment, three-quarters through the second period, when Goyer and Jamieson teamed for the St. Louis goal. Goyer took the pass from Jamieson to beat Stark. The summary:

ST. LOUIS	ST. PAUL
Cameron, Bolleau, lw	rw, Wilson, Romnes, Morrison
Goyer, Acaster, c	c, Des Jardins, Thorsteinson
Hill, Headley, rw	lw, Rennie, Sande
Breen, Powley, ld	rd, Mulligan
Jamieson, Clarke, rd	ld, Goheen
Stark, g	g, Kearney

Score—St. Louis 1, St. Paul 0. Goal—Goyer for St. Louis. Assist—Jamieson for St. Louis. Referees—John Hughes, Winnipeg, and Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNAMENT ON FEB. 1

NEW YORK—The United States indoor tennis championship will be held at a considerably earlier date this year, than has been the custom in the past. According to the announcement made Wednesday by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the thirty-first annual tournament will start at the Seventh Regimental Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on Feb. 1.

Jean Borotra of France, the winner of the championship last year, is not expected to defend his title.

Entries for the singles close Jan. 28 at 5 p. m., with Edward B. Moss at 120 Broadway, and should be accompanied by a fee of $3. The draw will be made at noon the following day. Doubles entries close Feb. 3 at 4:30 and should be accompanied by a fee of $4 per team.

TWO ASSISTANT COACHES NAMED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prof. Giles L. Courtney, chairman of the board of athletic control at New York University, anonunced Wednesday night two important additions to the Violet's track coaching faculty. Head Coach Emil Von Elling will be assisted during the rest of the indoor season and in the spring by Harry Coates and Stafford Connor.

CORNELL CREWS OUT ON RIVER

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—For the first time in the history of Cornell University rowing, the Red and White crews are able to get on the water early in January instead of waiting until spring. Two varsity boats were launched this afternoon and went spinning up and down Cayuga Inlet under the instructions of Coach James C. Wray.

Bradman's 452 Not Out in One Innings Called Greatest Feat

Professional Players of England and Australia in Rugby Tie—English Amateur Team Selected for International Play

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The greatest feats of the greatest giants in cricket's long eventful history have this week been outdone by a youthful Australian player, Donald Bradman, who might almost be described as a novice at the game. Two years ago this breezy, thick-set youngster emerged from the junior into the senior grade of play and now he has stepped into high places, a niche in cricket's temple of fame, by scoring 452 runs not out in one innings for New South Wales against Queensland at Sydney at average rate of more than one run per minute—the achievement constituting a world's record innings for individual batting in first-class cricket.

The previous best record stood to the credit of another Australian "Boy Wonder," W. H. Ponsford of Victoria, who curiously enough made his best score also at the expense of Queensland's bowlers, whose deliveries he cut, pulled and drove all over the Melbourne ground for 437 runs during the season of 1927-28. That remarkable feat occurred seasons after he had hit up 429 against Tasmania.

Students of the game to whom statistics afford great joy were reluctant on the strength of that performance to put Ponsford at the top of the record scorers because they felt 429 against a team hardly describable as first class was not to be justly compared with A. C. Maclarne's 424 compiled for Lancashire against Somersetshire at Taunton in 1895. When the hard-hitting Lancashire captain did that he was 23 years old and the performance to this day is 67 runs in excess of any other innings played by an Englishman.

Keen Interest in Cricket

The sun never sets on the Union Jack and by the same token never sets on England's great summer game of cricket. Devotees here have to wait four months before the crack of the bat against ball rings merrily through the land again, but meanwhile as they prop the morning paper up against the toast rack on the breakfast table, or listen to the outpourings of a loud-speaker, they can console themselves with tidings of the English sides on tour at opposite sides of the world, and the intensive preparations made by their friendly enemy, Australia, for the test matches which will be a big feature of the 1930 season here.

At the present moment there are two British teams engaged in action abroad against Dominions—A. H. H. Gilligan's party is now in New Zealand after playing in several matches in Australia, and F. S. G. Calthorpe's side, which has good reason to appreciate the big strides made in the West Indies. Both are about to enter upon test match engagements with their hosts, and their fortunes are being followed with the keenest interest in England.

Before leaving the subject of cricket, it may be permissible to give a few details of Bradman's new world's record. The first 100 occupied 100 minutes and included eight boundary hits for four runs each; the second 100 took 88 minutes and included 12 boundary hits for four runs each. The third 100 was scored in 100 minutes, and the fourth 100 was obtained in 89 minutes, and produced 12 boundary hits for four runs each, including 52 runs, of which 28 were from seven boundary hits and filled 37 minutes. The new South Wales team score was 761, which made victory a certainty.

Although only four innings of over 400 runs have ever been made in first-class cricket there have been some extraordinarily tall performances in minor games, the greatest authenticated one being an innings of 628 not out by A. E. J. Collins in an inter-house match at Clifton School in 1899, Collins batting all through five afternoons.

England Retains Cup

Added to Bradman's great achievement in Australia the most discussed topics in sporting circles here this week are Saturday's drawn Rugby league match between the professionals of England and Australia, who failed to score at Swinton and the surprising team chosen by the English selectors for their country's opening match—against Wales—in the usual amateur international Rugby campaign.

The professionals' clash was productive of a stern game and was the third and deciding contest of the present series and England therefore retains the challenge cup put up by the Tattersalls Club of Sydney in 1928. That year, as in 1924 "down under" and in the season of 1921 and 1922 at home England won two "test" matches out of three.

Now for the first time in the history of international professional Rugby a stalemate has occurred and enthusiasts are today busily discussing the possibility of an extra test match being arranged Jan. 18 to take the place of the fixture Wales vs. Australia already scheduled for Wembley stadium on that date. Saturday's game provided only the third instance of a draw, the last being in the season of 1911-12 when the rivals equally shared 22 points at Edinburgh. The other time when honors were easy was 1908-09 in London when both sides scored 22 points.

Never previously to Saturday had teams failed to score in an encounter of this kind and never before has a test match been played in England to such a big crowd (34,000) or produced so much money ($22,000). Yet it could not be said the game was really impressive, chiefly because England followed the policy of close play so successful in the second test at Leeds, and the Australians profiting by the experience of that match which, it may be recalled, they lost and adopted the same tactics themselves. So forward play predominated, and the backs found it impossible to develop scoring movements, although once an Australian player did hurl himself across the line only to find his try disallowed on account of his touching the corner flagstaff on the way. Toward the finish James Sullivan, renowned goal keeper, tried several long range shots as did his vis-a-vis, but neither succeeded and the game concluded as the third draw in 26 such test matches, whereof England has won 14 and Australia nine.

Selectors Surprise

In Rugby, under Rugby Union rules —that is to say, as amateurs, who are in a great majority, play the game— there have been two big surprises this season, first, the defeat of Scotland by France on Jan. 1 in Paris, second, the composition of England's team announced this week. The selectors struck out on a venturesome policy, which the man in the street has not found it easy to follow and the team that will carry the Red Rose into the battle between the home this season will contain certai possibly 10, new "caps."

Veterans have been sacked ruthlessly, excepting H. G. Periton of Waterloo, who as captain will bring experience gained in 17 previous Internationals. H. P. Jacob, Blackheath wing three-quarter back, who comes in unexpectedly after being omitted from all three trial games, has not played for his country since 1924, but of the others picked nine are fresh to games in this class. The "new chums" are fullback, J. G. Askew, who distinguished himself for Cambridge against Oxford in December, but has not done much of note since; L. M. Robson, Oxford's center three-quarter, individual hero of the intervarsity match; F. W. S. Mailr of Otley, another center; W. H. Sobey, who partners with his schoolfellow, E. S. Spong, at halfback, and forwards B. A. Kendrew, Woodford Club; A. H. Bateson, Otley; B. H. Black, Oxford University; J. W. Forrest, United Services; P. D. Howard, Oxford.

Another forward has still to be chosen. The remaining pair selected are wing three-quarter, J. S. R. Reeve, Harlequins, who played last season against France, and H. Rew Exeter, forward, already capped. Altogether, the team on paper is one of carrying hopes rather than anticipations.

Reds Continue to Increase Margin

Defeat New Haven 6 to 0—Philadelphia Ties Boston in Standing

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Providence	12	2	5	64	54	26
New Haven	8	3	8	50	51	19
Boston	7	3	9	72	69	17
Philadelphia	8	1	8	58	53	17
Springfield	6	1	11	33	50	13

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Providence 6, New Haven 0.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 2, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Reds continued their victorious rush in the Canadian-American Hockey League Wednesday night by defeating the New Haven Eagles, 6 to 0. The Reds' forward line swept through the Eagles' defense time and again, having only Goalie Forbes to pass a greater part of the game.

The Reds scored in every period. Gagnon beat Forbes twice and was credited with one assist. Seven of the Reds figured in the scoring with goals or assists. Edward Murray, Providence goalie, was severely tested at times, but scored his second consecutive shutout by spectacular stops of a half dozen shots. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	NEW HAVEN
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Whyte, Dye, Braybrook
Chapman, Gaudreault, c	c, Murray, Hughes, Boucher
Gagnon, Cormier, rw	lw, Bouchard, Chouinard
Desmarais, Paulhus, ld	rd, Himes, Shay
McVicar, Lesieur, rd	ld, Speyer, Shay
Murray, g	g, Forbes

Score—Providence 6, New Haven 0. Goals—Gagnon 2, Chapman, Cormier, McVicar, Gaudreault for Providence. Assists—Gagnon, Gaudreault, Hart, Harrington, Chapman for Providence. Referee—W. A. Sahaver and R. L. G. McKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Victory over the Boston Tigers here Wednesday night, 4 goals to 2, gave the Philadelphia Arrows a tie for third place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. This first victory of the season for the Arrows over Boston was achieved only after an extra period had been played. The extra play was necessitated by the Boston goal accidentally scored by Andrews, of the Arrows, in the third period.

The locals went into the lead with a first-period rush on a goal by Cahill. Loucks, Tiger wing, tied the score in the second. Andrews, Arrows center, knocked the puck into his own net in the third period to put Boston ahead, but just before play closed Taylor scored for the victors with a beautiful shot. In the overtime period Lessard and Jackson scored Arrow goals in quick succession. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	BOSTON
Lessard, Klein, lw	rw, Boyd, Burke, Manning
Andrews, Jackson, c	c, Walte, Mills
Cahill, Taylor, rw	lw, Loucks, Heyd
Peters, Coultar, ld	rd, Oatman, Contant
Nichols, Coultar, rd	ld, Mackey, Regan
Roberts, g	g, Reaume

Score—Philadelphia 4, Boston 2. Goals—Cahill, Taylor, Lessard, Jackson for Philadelphia; Loucks, Andrews (by mistake) for Boston. Assists—Lessard, Nichols for Philadelphia. Referees—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

DARTMOUTH CREW UNCERTAIN

Hanover, N. H. (AP)—Reports that Dartmouth College would renew rowing as an intercollegiate sport were described Wednesday as "premature" by Harry R. Heneage, supervisor of athletics. He said that the college athletic authorities have not made any definite decision regarding a Green crew for this coming season. Heneage said that he and his associates were considering the plan of O. J. Pfeiffer, a member of the 1877 and last Dartmouth crew, who proposed that a dam be built across the Connecticut River, a short distance below Hanover, to back up the water far enough for a regular four-mile course.

BUNGE DECLARED INELIGIBLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—J. C. Bunge '30, center, has been declared ineligible for further competition on the varsity basketball team at University of Chicago. In checking over Bunge's marks, the university's registrar found he had completed enough work to be considered a graduate, though he is enrolled for another quarter. The loss of Bunge is a serious one for the team, due to his weight, height and experience. He was a star tackle on the football team last fall.

HARVARD '31 FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University has approved the scheduling of two football games during the 1931 season. They are with Bates College on Oct. 3 and with the College of the Holy Cross on Nov. 14. The scheduling of these two games completes the Harvard schedule for 1931. The complete schedule is as follows: Oct. 3—Bates; 10—New Hampshire; 17 — United States Military Academy at West Point; 24—Texas; 31—Virginia. Nov. 7—Dartmouth; 14—Holy Cross; 21—Yale.

TANDY ELECTED AT STANFORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal

ENGINEER SETS PACE IN PANAMA AND COSTA RICA

(Continued from Page 1)

swarms of pirates and buccaneers and the long and colorful history of Spanish Colonial times seems centered largely in this present Republic of Panama.

Following the colonial era, Panama was long merely a distant and troublesome province of Colombia. Revolutionary outbreaks were frequent, but not until 1903 were these successful. In that year the negotiations of the United States with Colombia for a canal site had failed, and the Panamanians took the opportunity to try once more to shake off the rule of Bogotá, the distant Colombian capital. The revolution took place on Nov. 3, a minister of the new republic was officially received in Washington on Nov. 7, and on Nov. 18, the United States had signed a canal treaty with the new republic, agreeing to pay $10,000,000 and $250,000 a year rental for the 10-mile wide Canal Zone. The hasty recognition of Panama has long been a sore point in the relations between the United States and Colombia and in 1923 a payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia, for a clear title to all Colombian claims to and in the Canal Zone, was arranged by the United States.

Canal Zone Problem

Panama has always been closely identified with the United States in its foreign and indeed in its internal affairs for the Canal Zone is the chief domestic problem of the Government. On the whole relations have been well maintained, although the Panaman Government has not always been entirely satisfied with arrangements, especially in connection with the land ceded, in addition to the canal, from time to time, and in the operation of the United States Government stores within the free-trade zone of the canal. A treaty seeking to settle such matters, and also to arrange for air transport, roads, and other details, was signed in Washington in 1926, but Panama has never ratified it and another, revised, treaty is pending.

The people of Panama number less than 500,000 outside the Canal Zone. There is a large proportion of Negroes, most of them the descendants of the workers brought in from the British West Indies for the construction of the canal, and they have given much of the atmosphere of the Caribbean to the canal towns. The native Indians are well mixed with the Spaniards and with the Negroes as well, and in addition, the centuries of travel and trade have brought men and women from all portions of the world, who are today identified closely with Panama and live and work quietly there. The ruling class is essentially of the old Spanish group, however, the present President being Florencio H. Arozemena, an engineer, whose father was President of the Republic some years ago.

Life in Panama centers about the canal, and the example and aid of the American Government and officials have been of material assistance in the notable modernization and activity of the isthmian republic. Few countries of Latin America are more consistently progressive, more splendidly sure of themselves or more worthy of study and acquaintance for those interested in the vivid political development of the American nations. The proximity of the canal and its practical efficiency has put them on their mettle, but they have risen to meet their needs and the demands of their none too easy situation with innate wisdom and political and practical skill, and with fine co-operation.

Small But Well Governed

Costa Rica, one of the smallest but one of the best-governed countries of Latin America, lies west and northwest of Panama, its boundary lines lying chiefly in deep jungle, although Panama, in particular, is pushing its roads out and bringing more and more of this territory under cultivation. In the Caribbean side of both countries immense quantities of bananas are grown, and this is the chief agricultural crop of the lowland countries. Costa Rica raises a considerable amount of coffee in the highlands. The banana country of Costa Rica lies around the town of Port Limon, on the Caribbean, and out toward the Panaman border. Port Limon is the terminus of one of the two railways which together give Costa Rica one of the comparatively few transcontinental railway lines in Latin America; Panama has another, in the Panama Railway, owned and operated by the United States Government in connection with the canal work. This railway from Port Limon reaches to San José, the mountain capital of Costa Rica, and from there another line continues to the Pacific port of Punta Arenas. Both are narrow gauge.

Costa Rica, discovered by Columbus on his fifth voyage, and probably named by him "Rich Shore" on account of the fine gold ornaments worn by the Indians, did not prove, however, a great treasure-house to the Spaniards, as the gold was not found in great quantity. The section was incorporated with Panama in 1510, into the province of Castilla del Oro, but in 1514 it became the province of Nueva Cartago and in 1540, when it became a part of the Captain-Generalcy of Guatemala, it took its present name.

Dispute Over Canal

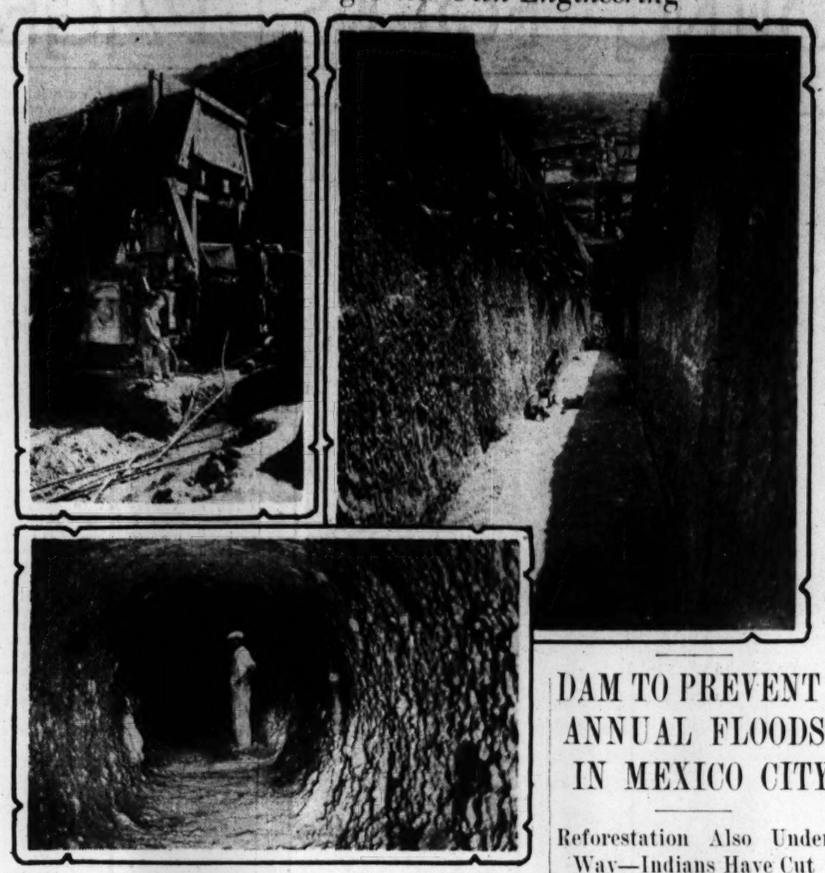
Its international history has been uneventful, with the exception of its protest, in 1916, against the Bryan-Chamorro treaty between the United States and Nicaragua. Costa Rica then claimed that this treaty, by which the United States secured, for $3,000,000, a perpetual option on the Nicaraguan canal site, infringed on Costa Rican sovereignty, as the proposed canal would use the San Juan River which was in part the boundary of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. In the ensuing discussions, Nicaragua withdrew from the Central American Court of Justice, disrupting that fine predecessor of the League of Nations (or World Court), and the handsome building given by Andrew Carnegie in San José for the use of the court is now turned to other uses.

Internally, the political life of Costa Rica has been a fine example of continuity and peace. Only in 1917 to 1919 has there been an interruption to the long succession of peaceful exchanges of government. In the former years Frederico Tenoco seized the presidency by a coup d'état and ruled for two years, with President Woodrow Wilson leading the opposition of the world to his Government. He did not step down, however, until a counter revolution took place and the old régime was installed again. Costa Rica is virtually without political parties, fine executives from the old Spanish aristocracy being selected each four years without a ripple on the quiet life of this charming mountain country.

Costa Rica is said, very properly, to be centered in four cities on the plateau, all of them visible at once from the sides of the beautiful smoking mountain Irazú. San José, Cartago, the old capital, Heredia, where the fine normal school is located, and Alajuela, contain together nearly a third of the population of 520,000 people which inhabits the rich area of 18,691 square miles of Costa Rica. The country is but little developed beyond the railways, and the coming of feeder highways should make a tremendous difference in the life of the Nation.

Meanwhile, the world wags on there in much the same way that it did in the colonial days, the people of the highest classes living close to the masses, and a fine modernized feudalism, set in the charm of the cool highland cities and farms, is perhaps the outstanding characteristic of Costa Rica. The capital, San José, with its beautiful parks and streets, is a favorite resort for residents of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Mexicans Doing Their Own Engineering



San Joaquin Dam, Under Construction in Hills Overlooking Federal District. Work Is Going on Night and Day With 1000 Indian Laborers. Upper Left—A Concrete Mixer, Equipped and Staffed. Upper Right—Excavation for Placing Concrete Core of Dam. Lower—Inspection Tunnel of the Overflow Drain.

DAM TO PREVENT ANNUAL FLOODS IN MEXICO CITY

Reforestation Also Under Way—Indians Have Cut Trees for Centuries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The most important engineering work recently undertaken to prevent the flooding of Mexico City, is rapidly progressing so as to be ready before the next rainy season begins.

This is San Joaquin Dam, in the State of Mexico, on the northwestern hills overlooking the Federal District. The San Joaquin River is a dry barranca in winter time but a torrential stream in the rainy season, which empties in the Valley of Mexico. This is now being dammed and detoured into the Los Remedios River which leads out of the valley.

An adjoining barranca which becomes the Tecamachalco River in the rainy season, is likewise being dammed and connected by spillway to the San Joaquin. The San Joaquin Dam will form an artificial lake, while the surrounding country which overlooks Mexico City far below, may be converted into a recreation park. The dam is of great width and in the center the re-enforced concrete is 100 feet deep.

Ancient Mexico City was originally an Aztec Venice, built on small islands in Lake Texcoco. After the Spanish settled there, various detouring canals were built to take the water out over the rim of hills that inclose the valley, and little by little in the course of four centuries, the city has become completely dry.

The dryness of Mexico City, however, has always hung on slender margins of safety which it has been the concern of engineers to improve in the last few years. The physical condition of the valley, too, has been disturbed by the deforestation that has taken place.

Indians have cut trees for centuries to make "carbon," the charcoal universally burned in Mexico, until the forests have been destroyed and the hillsides left naked. The rains are washing the soil away, and, engineers claim, the drainage and climate of the valley has changed. The Ministry of Communication, which has charge of the safety dam project, is also reforesting the hillsides.

The work is costing the Mexican Government approximately 1,000,000 pesos. It is being executed entirely by Mexican engineers, under the direction of Adolfo Orive Alba, a recent graduate of the Mexican National University, who spent six months in the United States studying dam building there under the United States Reclamation Bureau.

A few years ago when irrigation and road building work was first begun in Mexico, practically all construction work was done by foreign engineers.

Work at San Joaquin Dam goes on every day in the week, day and night. A thousand Indian laborers from Otomi villages in the hills are employed. Earth is hauled in various ways, depending on the character of the ground, by machine shovels and motor trucks, by wheelbarrows, and in native baskets on the backs of Indian laborers.

Two great tunnels have been dug, one connecting the two barrancas which are rivers in the rainy season, and the other leading out to the Los Remedios River. Before beginning a tunnel a cross covered with fresh flowers is hung up over the entrance by the laborers, and on finishing it a big fiesta is being planned. As work is begun at both ends, when the center is neared, a thin section is left to be broken through on the day of the fiesta.

ARGENTINE BANK ACTS TO RELIEVE TIGHT CURRENCY

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to react strongly toward overcoming the disturbing conditions which arose from closure of the Conversion Office in mid-December against export of gold and is also expected to eventually tide the country over the present seasonal money crisis.

The Bank of the Nation's delivery was made from its own permanent reserve fund, which must be maintained at 30,000,000 gold pesos for the purpose of purchase of foreign exchange for the Government. The bank was able to deliver the gold only after it had been advised of the deposit in London of part of the proceeds from the sale of Argentine Treasury bills under the £5,000,000 loan recently contracted with the English bankers, Baring Brothers, Morgan & Grenfell.

Although the present 17,500,000 paper pesos in additional currrency is not regarded as sufficient to relieve the economic situation completely, it is believed that it will alleviate financial stringency temporarily. The Bank of the Nation, by similar means, could conceivably devote the entire proceeds of the sterling loan of more than 23,000,000 gold pesos, thereby releasing more than 56,000,000 paper pesos for circulation.

Obserers recalled that in 1925 release of new circulation totaling less than 29,000,000 gold pesos relieved an acute seasonal stringency, the money being retired from circulation after the crop was marketed. This year it is estimated that 23,000,000 gold pesos will be adequate to relieve the present situation.

Although the administration has maintained the strictest silence regarding all its plans since the financial problems first appeared, it is believed that the present action of the Bank of the Nation is indicative of the course that will be pursued. Since, with the Conversion Office closed and no indication of any sizable foreign loan—considered by many the more obvious means of balancing Argentina's credit—such expansion of currency as taken Jan. 8 is the only means left for bolstering the financial situation.

President Hipolito Irigoyen's December decree, authorizing the Conversion Office to issue new money up to 200,000,000 paper pesos ($84,000,000) so far has not affected the Bank of the Nation's latest transaction.

The peso exchange continues to reflect the financial uncertainty, though financial experts are inclined to look on the brighter side of the situation and has consistently declined since the presidential rediscount decree in early December.

Explorer Lectures on Indo-China Tribes

"The tribes of the interior of Indo-China make up a mosaic of races," Harold J. Coolidge Jr. told an audience at the Boston Society of Natural History last evening, "and the most interesting is the Man Tribe which lives high in the mountains, a legend about the origin of which began back in the days of Kubla Khan, and still persists."

Mr. Coolidge is assistant curator of mammals at the University Museum at Harvard and has returned to the United States after heading the division of the Roosevelt Expedition which went out from the University of Chicago to collect zoological specimens in Indo-China.

The Kingdom of Laos, he said, rejoiced in the official subtitle "The Kingdom of the Million Elephants and the White Parasol" and its King had conferred upon him (Mr. Coolidge) an impressive decoration not the least glory of which is a group of elephants dangling on a scarlet ribbon. Mr. Coolidge showed beautiful color pictures of the countryside through which the expedition traveled, the native celebrities, curious villages and high hills of a country which has hardly enough level ground on which to pitch a tent. Moving pictures were shown as well of the expedition members shooting rapids in dugouts or house rafts, and of the life of a gibbon family, a species of ape.

HARVARD TO FOSTER CITY PLAN RESEARCH

Thomas Adams, general director of plans and surveys, the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, begins during the second half of the academic year a study for the new Harvard School of City Planning. He will conduct research on the optimum densities for residential distribution in English garden cities and suburbs.

During the last part of the second half of the academic year, Mr. Adams will lecture before the school of city planning on his investigation. The result is expected to be of the greatest value, not only to students but especially to professional men and others engaged practically in city planning.

GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO.

Stockholders of the General Fireproofing Co. have been asked to approve the issuance of 10,000 additional shares of common stock to be sold to employees upon terms to be determined by the directors.

PLANNING TREND TURNS TOWARD RURAL SECTIONS

Farm Bureau Federation Considers Question of Highway Locations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass.—Villages and rural towns are to play one of the most important rôles in regional planning of the future, as city dwellers increasingly feel the need for retreats from the noise and confinement of metropolitan areas. This was the message of Edward T. Hartman, State Consultant on Planning, at the annual union agricultural meeting.

Speaking before the special meeting of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Hartman discussed the important question of preserving rural towns from the encroachments of highways and at the same time providing adequate communication between metropolitan and rural areas. His solution is a proposal to run highways through the back country and connect them with feeder roads to the villages.

30 Groups Represented

At an exhibit made by the Massachusetts Agricultural College it was shown that farmers represented in the 30 organizations sending delegates to the union agricultural meeting did a business totaling $57,214,000 last year. This figure is the amount paid at the farms, not by the ultimate consumers. Expressions of confidence in the farm industry marked the meeting.

The principal meeting was that of the Farm Bureau Federation, which reported that its membership had doubled since 1926. A resolution was passed favoring a continuation of the present plan of automobile insurance and opposing a flat rate. A lower rate for country dwellers was favored.

Increased use of electricity for farm power is sought through a committee appointed to confer with power corporations on possible rate agreements.

Election of Officers

Officers were elected as follows: President, Elmer M. Poole, of North Dartmouth; first vice-president, George Fuller, Deerfield; second vice-president, Robert P. Trask, Lexington, and secretary-treasurer, Howard S. Russell, Wayland.

The subject of rural towns was treated in addresses by Mr. Hartman, who spoke on "Town Planning—How It Affects Town Life," and William R. Greeley, former president of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, who spoke on "The Country Town—A Place for Ideal Living."

Mr. Hartman made a plea for preservation of rural beauty through the elimination of unsightly signs, "hot-dog" stands, and other features at present allowed along highways. The rural town was praised by both speakers as an ideal residential unit.

Franco-German Debates on Saar to Resume Jan. 15

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The Franco-German negotiations relative to the Saar question will be resumed here on Jan. 15.

NEW POST OFFICE PLANS RECEIVED BY BOSTON FIRM

No Change of Site Expected —Work to Go Forward Early in Spring

Definite plans for the erection of the proposed new Boston Federal Building on the site bounded by Devonshire and Milk Streets and Congress Square and Water Streets, have been received by the firm of Cram & Ferguson, architects, from the Treasury Department at Washington. The firm gives no serious consideration to the rumors that there will be a change in the proposed site.

Discussion of the possibility of the selected site for the new building being used instead for a war memorial, recreation park or parking square for automobiles have been current but authorities present the facts that a war memorial should be located in a more dignified place than in the midst of huge buildings—that the erection of a $1,000,000 garage somewhere else for parking would be far less expensive than paying $6,000,000 for a location for a new federal building so that cars could be parked in the present vacant square. Moreover, leaving the space open for a recreation park was pointed out to be an expensive proposition with land in that particular locality so valuable.

Just when work of estimating will be completed is not definitely known. The finishing touches will now be put on the plans drawn up, all of the changes proposed by the local concern having been accepted in Washington. Early next spring it is expected that the Washington office will let a contract for further excavations and placing of concrete caissons.

The sum of $4,750,000 is available for construction work, and an added $1,250,000 is included in an excess appropriation budget, lately submitted to Congress by President Hoover.

MESSAGE FROM BYRD SENT TO TRUMBULL

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Gov. John H. Trumbull has received a radiogram sent by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd from "Little America." The message was in reply to greetings sent recently by the Governor and his family to the south pole flier. Admiral Byrd's message read:

"Dear John: Many thanks for your message. I certainly did appreciate it. Before long now we shall say good-by to the barrier and head for home. Dick Byrd."

MOUNTAIN CLUB ELECTS

William T. May was elected president of the Appalachian Mountain Club at its annual dinner meeting Jan. 9, held at the club headquarters, 5 Joy Street. Other officers elected were: Franklin L. Couch and Arthur A. Shurtleff, vice-presidents; Charles W. Blood, treasurer; Earl W. Taylor, recording secretary, and Marjorie Hurd, corresponding secretary.

AUSTRIA TRADE TO ENACT LAWS IN SEIPEL PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ulations, tariffs, etc., while the state council would have the right to refer back all legislation submitted from the other two bodies. These proposals of Dr. Seipel express the desires of the Fascist Heimwehr movement. They envisage, if adopted, far-reaching legislative changes for Austria.

Momentarily public judgment is suspended until fuller details are evolved in committee, but evidently to deprive Parliament of final decision in general economic questions means, according to the Neue Freie Presse, that one "can no more speak of Parliament in the democratic sense of that term."

Much will also depend upon the methods of elections to the estates council. To many critics legislative difficulties must also be increased by complications involved in passing legislation through three authorities.

RHODE ISLAND PUPILS TO DISCUSS PARIS PACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Discussion of the Paris peace pact among students of secondary schools throughout Rhode Island is to be promoted by a committee formed by the officials of public and private schools, meeting in the Rhode Island College of Education. The committee will function under the auspices of the National Student Forum on the Paris pact.

W. H. P. Faunce, president emeritus of Brown University, gave his cordial support to the proposed discussions. Individuals and groups are to be provided with literature on the pact. Prizes may be offered, if sufficient interest is shown, with definite speaking contests in each school and in the State.

Boston Building Program Extensive

Building programs involving $8,000,000 will be embarked upon by industrial organizations in Boston in co-operation with Mayor James M. Curley's prosperity drive, it was announced following a conference between the mayor and business heads. Plans are already completed for three new buildings and an addition to the Atlantic Bank building in Post Office Square, while a $1,000,000 bank structure is under construction.

The new buildings upon which work will soon commence are the $3,000,000 structure of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Congress and High Streets; the $900,000 edifice of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company on Tremont Street, and the New England Telephone Company's $2,000,000 structure at Chardon and Cambridge Streets. Work on the latter will begin immediately.

The proposed bank building will be erected upon an unused portion of Bath Street if an order to be sent by the mayor to the City Council authorizing sale of the land is approved. The mayor says that if the land is sold to the bank in question he has been informed that work on the construction of the new building will be started within five days of the sale.

An extensive program of resurfacing streets is also bing pressed at an approximate cost of $6,000,000.

Curley Demands Cut In Expenses

Reviewing the budget for 1930 Mayor Curley said Thursday that he found the amount deemed necessary by these departments, if approved, would increase the cost of administering these departments of the city about $4,000,000.

"It is rather difficult in view of conditions industrially to justify an increase of this volume which will compel an increase in the tax rate, later to be passed on to every householder in the form of increased rentals," he said. "In my opinion the time has arrived to check unwarranted and unjustifiable customs which have been permitted to develop."

The Mayor also stated that he had a request for overtime service in the different divisions of the department of public works which would aggregate over $5000 for one week alone. He said that he had approved these recommendations for overtime, but that he had asked Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, for information as to the overtime payments in the various departments of the city for the last five years.

BARN-YARD HEN LAYS GOLDEN TREASURE

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The hen and not the goose laid a golden egg in 1929. More than $6,000,000 was realized by poultry men in New Hampshire from the barnyard fowl last year, Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew L. Fleker reported today. "More scientific management has brought the golden harvest from the henhouse," he added.

Potato growers, he reported, were paid $2,922,000 for the 1929 crop of 1,826,000 bushels. The farms last year gave a total crop production value of $14,953,000 as compared with $13,305,000 for 1928. Dairying in this State yielded about $8,000,000 last year. Practically all of this amount came from the sale of milk and cream.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

An Ace of a Pal

By CARILYN STEVENS

PART III

TRUE to his word, Gruff was on his good behavior during the week that followed. His teachers were astonished at the grades he could make when he was willing to study. He still sulked and avoided the boys, although they did their best to make reparation for the unfortunate conversation he had overheard. Like the good sports they were, they did all they could to let him know that they were backing him. But the boy was sensitive and the wound had gone deep. He would neither forgive nor forget.

Every spare moment, night and day, found him on the hills with Gruffy and his skis. He was determined to bring back the silver cup. For the first time in his life he was really working. He had won in the school contest only because all his life he had been used to ski jumping. Jerry, a southern boy, had given him a close run because he, Jerry, had been willing to work hard. Now Gruff was following the senior's example, though he would never have admitted even to himself that Jerry had anything to do with it. He put in hours of careful and painstaking practice.

The Last Night

The days flew by. They were not altogether happy days for Jerry. Under ordinary circumstances he would have taken his defeat with a good grace, and dismissed it and turned his attention whole-heartedly to the swimming meets that would soon be coming along. But the suggestion of that first evening kept coming back to him. If anything happened to Gruff he would still have the chance to go . . . and with Gruff's fiery temper it was more than likely that something would. Jerry tried to dismiss the hateful thought but more and more it tormented him as the time drew near.

Wednesday night came. It was the last night before Gruff was to start with Hanley, the athletic coach. There was to be a game of basketball down town at the high school between the high school team and Allerton's second. The boys were all going. At Allerton Academy there was student government under the supervision of Mr. Allerton. The seniors and juniors took turns at being night monitor, to see that the boys were in on time and the doors locked. Tonight it was Jerry's turn to be on night duty.

"Easton," said Mr. Allerton after dinner, "see that the boys are in by eleven sharp. I have warned them repeatedly lately. But the monitors have been getting lax and the boys careless. They must learn that when we say eleven it means eleven."

"Yes, sir," said Jerry as he took his seat near the door.

As Gruff passed with some of the other boys on their way out, something within Jerry—the very finest *thing within him—prompted him to speak.*

"Be sure to be in on time tonight, Gruff. Lots depends on you tomorrow. Prin Al says it's got to be eleven sharp, no leaks."

Gruff turned angrily. The wound was still smarting. "Mind your own business and I'll mind mine. You needn't count on my being late, even if you all do want me to."

Flying Moments

Jerry flushed with anger, but he didn't speak as Gruff strode out.

At ten-thirty the boys returned.

"Gruff will be right in. I'll sign up for him," said Abernathy. "He left his skis over at the skating shed and wants to get them."

The boys went on upstairs to their rooms. Jerry waited. Twenty minutes to eleven—fifteen—ten—five—four. It seemed as if the hands of the clock fairly flew. Why was it his turn to be monitor tonight of all nights in the world, he thought angrily.

It was a trying position to be in. Three minutes! He walked slowly down to the left wing, opened the door, looked out, shut the door and locked it.

When he returned to the front hall he heard the clock strike, locked the door, picked up the time book, carried it into Mr. Allerton's office, straightened the chairs and set things to rights on the desk. Gruff caught out this last night, just through willfulness! It would mean his suspension and his own chance to go instead. Jerry knew that Mr. Allerton had made the ultimatum only after the most careful consideration. He wouldn't take it back. It was Gruff's own fault, and he would have to pay the penalty.

But it was with no feeling of elation that the senior walked up the stairs. It was true, as he had said to Chuck, that no decent fellow wants to build his success on disaster to someone else. Besides, he liked Gruff. There was a fine daring and courage and strength about the junior that appealed to his own manliness. How awkward it would be to explain to Mr. Allerton, for Abernarthy had signed for Gruff in the time book! Should he go back and leave the door unlocked?

Undecided

As he stood undecided at the head of the stairs, looking down the hall toward Gruff's room, he saw the other boy cross the hall, open his door and step inside. Gruff didn't see him. It was all right then after all. Gruff must have come in while Jerry was in the left wing and hurried up stairs, knowing that he was only just in time.

Jerry was in study period next morning when Mr. Allerton sent for him. On his way to the principal's office he met Gruff, just leaving. The boy's eyes were blazing, his dark face lowering with anger. Jerry stopped in astonishment at his appearance.

"Why, Gruff, what in the world's happened?" he asked.

"Oh, nothing, nothing at all," snarled the junior, vindictively. "I'm kicked out—that's all. You are going, instead. Allerton sent for you to tell you. I wouldn't care if you'd earned it fairly. You've wanted it all along—Allerton wanted you to have it—so did the boys—I heard 'em say so."

Jerry stood amazed.

"What do you mean—kicked out—suspended? I handed the time book in last night to Prin Al with your name in it."

"I know—but Abernathy signed it for me. You didn't see me come in, did you. You were down in the left wing and I hustled up stairs. I knew I was just in the nick of time. Now Allerton says I didn't come in—he won't believe me."

"Why shouldn't he believe you?" questioned Jerry, still at a loss as to what had happened to the unfortunate Gruff.

"After I got to bed I remembered that I hadn't fed Gruffy all day—couldn't let it go till morning. So I got up and went down to the quarters. When I came back Professor Murdock heard me and caught me coming in through the basement. They won't believe about Gruffy—say I've lied before—am lying now. Oh, well, I don't care," the boy spoke recklessly, "I'm through with the whole thing. Go ahead, get that cup—if you can."

Gruff turned on his heel and swung toward the door. Jerry stood for a moment speechless. Then he shouted,

"Gruff, come here."

"What do you want?" growled Gruff as he turned back.

The two boys stood facing each other, the clear gray eyes looked steadily into the blazing black ones. It seemed hours before Jerry spoke.

"I know you were in on time, Gruff," he said quietly at last. "I saw you go into your room when I went upstairs. I'm going in to tell Prin Al. He's got to believe you because it's the truth."

It was a moment before Gruff could speak. When he did his voice was husky. "Thanks, old man, you ARE white, aren't you. I—I—won't forget it."

* * *

It was the day before graduation. Gruff and Jerry, with Gruffy at their heels, were walking over the hills, now green and inviting in the summer sunshine. They strolled on through the woods, the pine needles soft beneath their feet. At last Gruff threw himself down, stretching out full length on the ground, his hands beneath his head. They weren't far from the ledge where he had made his never-to-be-forgotten jump five months before. Jerry sat down on an old stump near by and threw a stick for Gruffy to fetch.

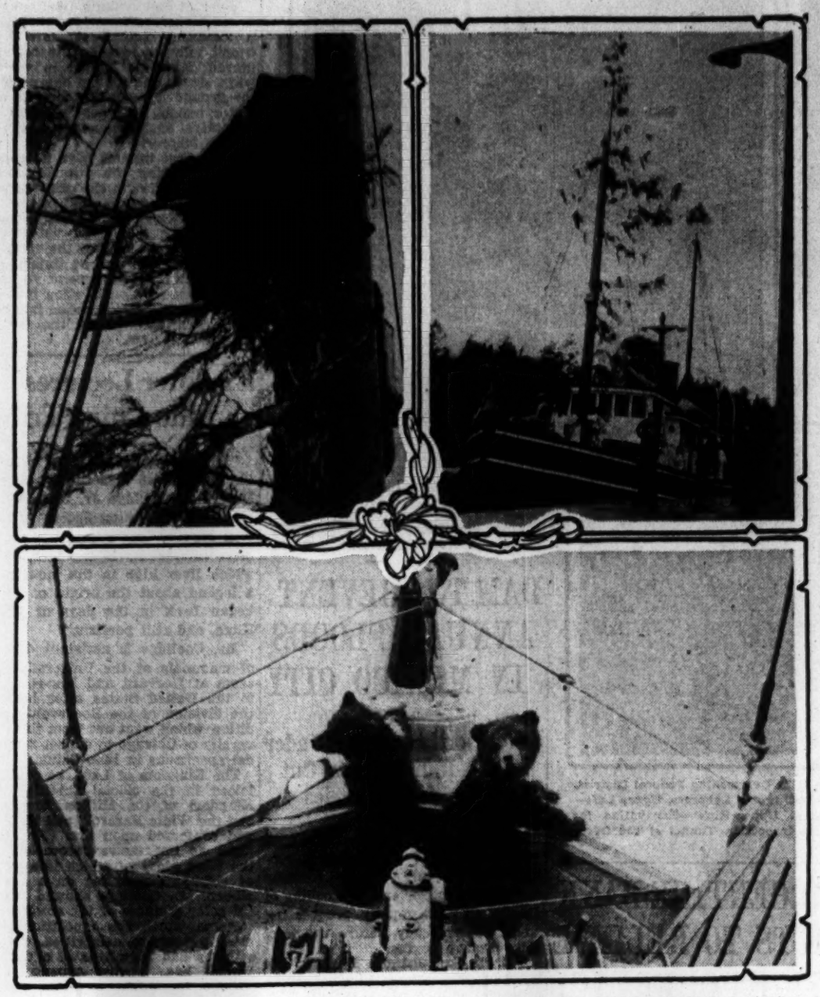
At last he spoke, "Looks different now on the old hills from what it did when everything was covered with snow, dosen't it?"

"It looks different to me all right from what it looked then," said Gruff seriously. "Do you know, Jerry, I thought nothing could ever mean so much to me as bringing back that silver cup to the academy as I did. But I've found that having a friend like you has meant more than all the silver cups in the world. I never knew before what it meant to have someone that really understood—and cared."

"It's meant a lot to me, too, Gruff," answered Jerry warmly. "I always knew that a fellow that could stick up for his dog like you would make an ace of a pal."

"Yes, and four years ahead of us at college together when I finish here," Gruff sighed contentedly. "It's a good old world after all, isn't it?"

(The End)



Upper Right—The Yacht Westward Going Through Ballard Locks. Upper Left—The Cubs Caught Their First Glimpse of Seattle From the Top of Their Fir Tree. Lower—Lady and Admiral Quite at Home on Board.

Two Baby Alaskan Bears

OUR party was on a cruise through the islands of southeastern Alaska, aboard the yacht Westward, with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Church Jr. of Seattle—our quest that of big game to "shoot" with a movie camera.

We had come suddenly face to face with the mother bear as we were working our way across a large patch of soft snow, sinking in to our waists at every step. Instinctively fearing for the safety of her cubs, she had charged us—and there was only one way to prevent her from tearing down the snow slide, slipping and rolling right on top of us, and that was really to shoot.

"Woof! Woof!" said something in the bushes—twin "woofs" that for a moment made us hold our breath again—then out romped the two cubs. A spray of snow, and bumpety-bump they rolled over and over down the slide, chased each other through a small patch of brush and dashed into the top of a crooked old pine. The tree jutted out over a bluff which dropped away several hundred feet down the mountain side, and from its dizzy height they looked down upon us.

Splendid Names

Finally we persuaded the guide to go up the tree after them. It took considerable maneuvering to catch the little fellows and slap them onto the tree trunk below him in order to crowd them down to the bottom, but it was eventually accomplished, and we poked them into a couple of knapsacks to carry them back to the boat.

Admiral Rodman and Lady Baranof were the names we gave them—rather splendid ones for such roly-poly little creatures, but very appropriate. The largest one was named Admiral Rodman because we had been cruising in Rodman Bay when the cubs joined us, and because Admiral Rodman was a famous Alaskan explorer. His namesake bid fair to follow in his footsteps.

The smaller bear (which would have made a perfect "baby bear" for Goldylocks' story) was given the name of Lady Baranof since she and her brother were found on Baranof Island. We all called them the Admiral and Lady for short.

A yacht is a fascinating place to almost everyone, but what a wonderful playground it was for the cubs! It was not long before they were sufficiently acquainted to be allowed to romp and play all about the deck without being tied. The captain cut a tall fir sapling and lashed it to the mast for a playhouse for them.

"Do you see that very highest limb?" Lady would say. "I'll beat you up there."

Then the Admiral would race her to the top, intent upon keeping ahead of her, if possible.

But best of all they liked the whale gun mounted on the bow of the Westward. They clambered all over it, and periodically knocked each other off it into the water. The crew was kept pretty busy fishing them out, for when one fell in the other was apt to jump in after him—just to be in the swim, so to speak. They were very companionable little bears, indeed.

An Uninvited Guest

One day, while we were all at luncheon in the comfortable dining saloon, the cubs were left to play on deck by themselves. Right in the middle of the serving, Lady poked her head into the galley and invited herself in.

"Woof!" she said, which meant, "Please notice me."

She had never been allowed inside the galley or cabin and was immediately [illegible] parently that wasn't at all what she wanted for she persisted, woofing and grunting to attract attention, until the cabin boy finally followed her out on deck.

Splash! Lady took a perfect dive overboard and came bobbing to the surface to see if her performance was being appreciated. It was! We had all come running out on deck when the cabin boy called, and were much amused by Lady's sudden spotlight performance, although we couldn't exactly make out her motive. Just then someone noticed that the Admiral was missing, too. It looked as if Lady had taken that means of informing us that he had fallen in the water—a heroic gesture, with a laugh behind it.

While Mr. Church and the cabin boy jumped into a canoe and paddled rapidly in the direction from which we had just been traveling, the rest of us concentrated on fishing Lady out in the crab net. Lady always disliked that net and let out a howl of protest whenever it came her way.

It took considerable struggling to get her safely aboard again, and once there she gave us all a disdainful look which plainly meant, "If that's all the thanks I get for being polite and telling you the Admiral fell in, I certainly shan't hang around much longer." Whereupon she ambled forward to the whale gun, curling up on top of it for a nap in the sun.

In the meantime, nearly a mile behind, Mr. Church spotted the Admiral bravely swimming along and bobbing up and down in the waves. They hauled him into the canoe with considerable difficulty, for instead of being grateful for the rescut, he momentarily forgot he was a gentleman, and in place of saying, "Thank you," he snatched at his rescuer's sleeve and took a good share of it away with him.

He was quite grouchy all the way back to the boat, but when we lifted him out of the canoe and set him down on the deck, he became his amiable self again, shook the water out of his coat and eagerly galloped toward the whale gun where it was sunny and warm.

Southeastern Alaska

Before turning back toward Seattle we visited a number of towns and quaint little villages in southeastern Alaska, and in every port a crowd of tourists and townspeople gathered on the dock to see the cubs. They were good little troupers, too, and never failed to give an amusing performance, although apparently oblivious of their audience. For those of us on board they furnished a continuous circus which was ever new and far from boring.

"Funny looking place, isn't it?" remarked Lady.

"Too many houses and not enough trees," agreed the Admiral.

From the top of their tree the cubs were getting their first glimpse of Seattle as the Westward went through the Ballard locks into the waters of Lake Union. They stayed aloft in their observation post until the yacht was finally safely moored in its berth at the Seattle Yacht Club, when they came down in hopes of being able to explore all the new interesting-looking things around them.

Next day the cubs were officially introduced to Seattle society. They had their pictures taken by a real newspaper reporter and were interviewed by a host of youngsters who had learned of their presence at the yacht club. In the evening a group of Mr. and Mrs. Church's friends, including Mr. William Finley of the American Nature Association visited the yacht to see them. Although it was very near their bedtime, they ambled out of their box and obligingly gave an impromptu performance that sent the crowd into gales of laughter. Mr. Finley has a number of wild pets at his home that he has tamed and trained. The cubs made friends with them all, and while there they were initiated to a new and delightful form of sport—their Saturday bath.

At first they were provided with an old wash tub, placed in a sunny spot with a running hose. The tub would hold only one at a time, but they tried repeatedly to get in together, which usually sent the water flying in all directions and dumped the tub over on the lawn.

Later Mr. Finley fixed a trough for them which gave ample room for both, with nothing to fuss over except the possession of the hose. The cubs were used to the water, having fallen overboard often enough while on the yacht to make them good swimmers, but there was a big advantage in being able to sit down in the cool water and spend the warm summer afternoons getting thoroughly soaked, without the necessity of paddling.

Cubs have a way of growing up very fast, and while they make adorable pets when they are little, it isn't quite so convenient to have them around when they begin to grow and show unmistakable signs of eventually becoming 8 and 10 feet long—which is a common size for the Alaskan brown bear species.

About the time it became very apparent that the cubs were not going to be babies much longer they stepped up another notch in importance and set out on a long train journey to make their permanent home in the National Zoological Park in Washington, D. C. By this time they are full-fledged members of that interesting big family, and while no doubt they are far from being "little golden balls of fur," we are sure they haven't lost all their playfulness and welcome visitors at any time. Let us hope they have been given spacious quarters, and have settled down happily in their new home.

M. M. S.

The Adventures of Waddles

WHEN MR. BAT FLOPPED IN AND STAYED TO HEAR THE REPERTOIRE I PLAYED,
I SAID TO HIM, "CAN IT BE TRUE THAT MUSIC HAS A CHARM FOR YOU?"
"IT HAS. AND THAT IS WHY," SAID B., "THE BELFRY LIFE APPEALS TO ME.
FOR THERE THE CHIMES GIVE ME DELIGHT. I HEAR THEM RINGING NOW- GOOD NIGHT."

Current Events

The London Naval Conference

THE great international event of this month will be the Five-Power Naval Conference in London, which is to be opened by the King on Jan. 21. The five powers represented will be the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy.

On their way to the conference, the Japanese delegation, headed by former Premier Reijiro Wakatsuki and Admiral Takarabe, stopped at Washington for discussions with President Hoover and the American delegation to the conference. The details of the discussions are unknown but both delegations described them as "frank and cordial." It is understood that Japan is asking for a higher ratio in respect of cruisers than that allowed her for battleships at the Washington Conference, but she is not adopting an inflexible attitude.

Tokyo has been without an ambassador from the United States since the resignation last spring of Ambassador Charles MacVeagh. But owing to the importance of the London naval negotiations, President Hoover is appointing William R. Castle Jr. as Ambassador to Tokyo for the duration of the conference.

Philippine Independence

The movement for independence in the Philippine Islands is once more to the fore and many think that it will be realized in the near future. It is not only the plea for self-determination on the part of the Filipinos and those in the United States who are sympathetic with their ideals, that is pressing this issue. It is now recognized as involving an important economic question, and self-interest is working toward the same end as idealism.

As long as the Philippines are a part of the United States it is impossible for sugar producers in this country to escape the strong competition of Philippine sugar, which is underselling American sugar. For this reason sugar producers of the West and South are supporting the movement for independence and a resolution offered by Senator King of Utah favoring the withdrawal of the United States from the islands and the granting of independence is now before the Senate.

Should the Philippine Islands become an independent state, tariff barriers would no doubt be erected against her sugar, and the islands would also have the power to enact tariff legislation.

Great Britain's Labor Ministry

Great Britain's Labor Ministry, the second in her history, has been particularly fortunate during its early months of office. Its policy abroad, particularly Philip Snowden's stand at The Hague and Ramsay MacDonald's visit to the United States, has been constructive and popular, and at home, the desire of all parties to avoid the expense and turmoil of another general election in the near future has curbed the Opposition.

But Premier MacDonald has his difficulties. The extreme Left wing of his party, composed of about 30 radicals from the Clydeside, Scotland, is dissatisfied with the slow progress made toward any sort of Socialist legislation, and when this group votes against the Government its position is precarious, indeed.

A coal bill introduced by the Government, reducing working hours in the mines from eight to seven and a half hours and setting up a joint board of control and new marketing schemes, was vigorously opposed by the Liberals who urged that reorganization was the only hope for the industry as a whole and that the bill did not provide for this. This bill only passed the second reading by eight votes.

When Lace Began

HAVE you ever wondered how lace first began to be made? No one really knows for certain. But there is a pretty story that says it was suggested to a man who lived in Flanders when, early one morning, he looked upon a spider's web and saw that it was glistening and shining with moisture.

If lace is referred to as "real," it means that every stitch of it has been put in by hand. If it is made by a needle it is called needlepoint; if with bobbins it is called pillow lace. The women who make pillow lace have a pillow upon their knees with dozens of threaded bobbins hanging from it. With these bobbins they weave the pattern of the lace, pricking it into position on the pillow with pins. Their fingers are so nimble, and they work so quickly, that the bobbins seem to fly.

Needle-point lace began in Venice 400 years ago. The pattern of the lace was first cut out in linen or parchment, and then the lace was worked over it with the needle. This gave the workers a number of separate pieces of pattern which had to be joined together, so they made a foundation of fine thread in something the same way as crocheting is done, but very much finer. To see the exact stitches the lace must be looked at through a magnifying glass. Everyone who could afford it wanted to possess some of this lovely lace. Rich men bought it to make ruffles for their coat sleeves and for cravats. Ladies made it into collars, and, in order that the pattern could be seen, they stretched the collars with wire, so that when they put them on they stood out behind their heads.

Pillow lace started in Flanders, but the Italians soon began to make it, too, using the pillows while making the patterns, and afterward joining the pieces together. In this way the lace of Devonshire and Buckinghamshire is made to this day. The Huguenots who came to live in England because they were persecuted in their own land taught the English women how to make lace, and in the villages they may be seen at their cottage doors tossing the jingling bobbins backward and forward while the beautiful lace grows beneath their clever fingers.

Dollar Bills, Old and New

The life of paper money of as popular a denomination as the dollar bill is brief, often but six months and usually less than a year at the most. Automobile travel has helped to shorten the life of the dollar bill. Grease, oil and dirt, all a part of motor travel, are especially hard on paper money. The wear and tear on money passing through the gasoline station tills is much greater than money used in any other way. And in this age of traveling on wheels, the dollar bill may easily find its way into the gasoline station some time during its short life. But when the dollar bill has served its time of a few months, what becomes of it?

The Uncle Sam who sent it out into the world takes it back again and sends out a brand new bill in its place. Every year thousands upon thousands of dollars of bright new money are exchanged for old worn-out bills, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is kept busy making new bills for old ones. National money makers work day and night trying to keep ahead of paper currency needs. Tons of worn-out paper money are returned every year to the Treasury Department at Washington, all to be replaced with new money.

But simply exchanging old bills for new is not the whole story of old dollar bills. Uncle Sam is too thrifty to throw away all these tons of worn paper money. It is dumped into macerators and chewed into bits so fine that not even an expert could ever use it again for currency. The chewed-up old paper is then converted into paper pulp and sold to be manufactured into coarse cardboard, fiber board, shoe counters and similar useful things. Some of the better grade is used in the manufacture of fine writing paper, and the next monogramed note you receive may have once been old, worn dollar bills.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Condensed Names Puzzle published Jan. 2:

Sash, shoe, hoe, eye, year, ear (sashoeyear).

The Mail Bag

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

We have taken the Monitor for a long time, and I have always found it very helpful in every way. I am especially interested in the Mail Bag to which I never fail to turn. However, this is the first time I've written to you. Strange as it may seem, I have not yet seen a letter from Portland published, and I simply cannot let our beautiful city of roses be unrepresented.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I can remember. We now have a very interesting feature in connection with our Sunday School, which I thought you would be interested in hearing about. That is the Monitor Club. The purpose of this club is to study the Monitor. We meet every two weeks and we all think it very worth while.

I have not been able to find a letter from France, much to my disappointment. I notice that many girls would like to correspond with someone in France, and I am one of the many. French is one of my favorite studies, and I should be very happy if someone from France would write to me. However, I shall be delighted to receive and answer letters from girls in all parts of the world, the more the better. I am 15 years old, a junior in high school and interested in most everything. Jackie W.

[We hope that some French girls will see the requests for French correspondents in this Mail Bag.—Ed.]

Maplewood, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the Mail Bag and its many correspondents. How interesting it is to read these letters and to be informed about different parts of the world that, perhaps, we may never be able to visit. How little we realize, too, the great value these few columns are in the direction of international peace and business relations, and I think that we might easily call the Mail bag a "silent ambassador" to all countries.

If there are any boys who care to write to me I will gladly answer their letters. Maplewood is about 17 miles from New York City and is a residential town. I am interested in commercial art and music, and play the saxophone. Russell B.

Duluth, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old. My sister and I go to Sunday School, and love it very much. We take the Monitor, and it is very interesting. I live in Duluth. It is situated on Lake Superior at the head of the lakes. It is very beautiful in Duluth. If you should ever come here, visit Lester Park and the Zoo at Fairmont Park. Duluth is built on a high hill and in the evening, if you drive in from the west after the lights are on, it is a wonderful sight.

I should like to hear from someone of any age, especially from Europe and England. Wyla B.

Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

It is now two years since I wrote to you last. I thank you so much for the interesting correspondents I have gained through the Mail Bag.

I am 15 and a junior in high school. I should love to correspond with some girl in France (of any age) as I am taking French in school. I should also like to hear from anyone in any country. I am very interested in tennis and swimming in summer and in skiing and skating in winter. In fall I love football games. This year I was fortunate in seeing one of the most outstanding games of the year—the Yale-Dartmouth, in which both Booth of Yale and Marsters of Dartmouth played exceedingly well. I also saw our school play New Haven and New Britain.

One of my hobbies is collecting stamps. I wonder if anyone would like to exchange them with me?

Hartford, the city in which I live, is very beautiful. It has quite a few parks. My favorite ones are Elizabeth and Keeney. The first is where I usually skate. There is a marvelous pond there. It also has two fine tennis courts. Keeney Park is lovely to drive through. In the latter part of the spring it is particularly beautiful as the Mountain Laurel, Connecticut's state flower, is then in bloom.

Thanking you for my present correspondents and hoping to gain more.

Julia M.

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:

Although I have read the Monitor for a long time, this is the first letter I have written. I find that the Monitor is full of interesting material and very helpful in my school work, for it contains many things about world affairs that are not published in our local newspapers.

I am 16 years old and a junior in high school. We have many clubs in school, but the one that I am most interested in is the International Club. At each meeting we have a program in which some special country is represented. In the last meeting a talk was given about China. Italy was discussed in the previous meeting and slides were shown illustrating the points of interest. There is also a correspondence branch of the club in which letters are exchanged with students in other countries. I should love to have girls correspond with me who live anywhere in the world, only their letters would have to be in English.

Best wishes to Snubs and Waddles.

Doris J.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Although I am somewhat older than most Mail Bag correspondents seem to be, it has occurred to me that there may be someone interested in writing to me.

I do secretarial work, but as my employer is out of the city quite often I have ample opportunity and time for writing.

I study voice and piano and have done some work in dramatics. I enjoy reading very much. I have gone to night school a large part of the time since I graduated from high school in 1925. Inasmuch as I studied French for four years, I think it would be helpful and interesting to hear from someone in France. However, because I have never used my French, it is not all it might be, and I believe it would be well if my correspondent can speak English as well as French.

Of course I subscribe to all our periodicals, and do think the Monitor is a wonderful newspaper. I enjoy the editorials on the last page so much. I think they and the essays on the Home Forum Page are very cleverly written and often wish that I might have the privilege of meeting the people who write them.

Marie C.

Cayucos, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I live in a town where most of the people are of Swiss and Portuguese descent. The longest submarine pipe in the world was launched near here. I certainly enjoy the Monitor, especially Snubs, Waddles, In Lighter Vein and other features. I should like to correspond with boys my age (12) in foreign countries, especially Germany, France and Japan.

Happy New Year to all the Mail Baggers. Jack W.

Fredonia, New York

Dear Editor:

Although I have been interested in the Mail Bag for quite some time, I have never written before. I am 14 years old and a sophomore in high school. I am interested in tennis, basketball, football and swimming. My favorite subjects in school are mathematics and history. I should love to correspond with girls who are interested in writing to a Girl Scout, as I am one.

Fredonia is a small town near Lake Erie. It was one of the first to be settled in this region. It has several quite interesting historical reminiscences. During the war Lafayette spent some time here. Mark Twain spent a great deal of time in Fredonia visiting his sister who lived there. Also the first gas well in this country is supposed to have been found here.

Our high school, though a small one, has good football and basketball teams. The team plays many out-of-town games, and it is lots of fun to go wherever they do and to meet new people and sometimes to get well enough acquainted even to write. I enjoy writing letters, and would be very pleased if I received some from Mail Baggers. Mary C.

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for a long time and I like it very much. I have gone to the Christian Science Church ever since I was old enough.

We always take a trip in the summer. We usually go up to the Mt. Massive Trout Club. There are many lakes and thousands of fish in them. Mt. Massive is the highest mountain in Colorado. There are many beautiful trips to be taken near Colorado Springs. We have taken many of them. We have been to Estes Park, Royal Gorge Grand Lakes, Steam Boat Springs and many other places. We expect to take a trip to Yellowstone Park and up the western coast next summer.

We have many good schools in Colorado Springs. I go to Ivywild School, but will go to the South Junior High next term. I should be glad to hear from some girl my age (12). I am interested in stamps and would be very glad to receive stamps from any one. Pauline S.

New York City, New York

Dear Editor:

Although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I have always wanted to correspond with girls about my age from all parts of the world. I am 13. In my travels I have been from the east to the west coast of the United States, to Mexico and to New Orleans. We have received the Monitor now for about two years and I always enpoy it, from the first page right through to the last page. Many times I find interesting pictures or notes for my school work. My hobby is tennis and I enjoy dancing very much. Benita R.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

William W. (14), Peoria, Ill.—Exchange stamps.
Daniel F. (19), Buffalo, N. Y.—Airplane pilot.

Girls

Betty Jean S. (13), Ravenna, Ohio.
Eleene W. (14), Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in tennis, swimming and aviation.
Dorothea F. (15), Milwaukee, Wis.—Interested in drawing and reading.
Geraldine C. (15), Woodcliff Lake, N. J. — From Florida, Japan, China, Egypt and South America.
Dorothy B. (15), Chicago, Ill.—(Thank you for sending the verses, Dorothy.—Ed.)
Aldrea J. (18), Peoria, Ill.—From girls studying French and German.
Jane F., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in stamps and swimming.
Billy C., Glen Ellyn, Ill.—(Billy is a girl, although she has a boy's name.)

Will the following please send in their full names and addresses, as letters are waiting for them:

Alma M., Columbus, Ohio.
Mary A. Dallas, Texas.
Birdie M., Hazel Park, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothy R., New Lisbon, N. J.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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THE HOME FORUM

An Aristocrat Among Pencils

THE rather crude writing instrument with which these words are traced was made, some eighty-five years ago, by the strange young man whom all the world now knows as the Hermit of Walden. Whether there is anything in that simple fact that can be made interesting or significant to others, I am not sure; but I will say that it thrills me not a little to be writing about Henry Thoreau with a pencil of his own manufacture. In appearance, to be sure, this pencil of his does not compare favorably with several others that bristle from the Japanese vase on my writing desk. Somewhat clumsy in shape and size, unpainted, rough in surface, it is still further marred in beauty by a hole, half an inch in length, that runs quite through the wood and reveals the square bar of lead within—a hole caused by a knot in the red cedar tree from which the wood was taken. But the lead itself is at least as good as any that one could buy today, for it is smooth, firm, of even texture, and of one color throughout. That is to say, the pencil is a good deal like Thoreau himself—not in the least ornamental, even scornful of external appearances, but full of sound inner worth, fit for its purpose, able to get its work done. It promises less than it can perform, as he did. At first sight, because we are all so accustomed to estimate everything by outer indications, one would take this pencil to be a mere vulgarian of its species; but when one puts it to the use for which it was made, one sees that it is in fact an aristocrat among pencils.

And this is not the only way in which the pencil I am now using stands for the man who made it. The words that are stamped on the wood, "J. Thoreau & Son, Concord, Mass.," remind me of what I think was Thoreau's main characteristic—his love of home and of his native town. If he was to engage in any sort of manufacture and trade, then he had to do it in Concord, preferably in his own home and with a member of his own family. This pencil was made in a shed in the Thoreau back yard, and there the young Transcendentalist worked side by side with his father and with a neighbor who could be trusted with the valuable trade secret involved. The pencil reminds me, furthermore, of Thoreau's delight and skill in handicrafts, the pleasure that he took in all exact manual processes, and also of his sound theory that every thinker and writer should learn to work with his hands. It was his extraordinary manual skill that the incapable Emerson so wistfully admired, saying of Thoreau on one occasion that "from a box containing a bushel or more of loose pencils he could take up with his hands fast enough just a dozen pencils at every grasp." Neither is it possible to forget that the piece of wood I hold in my hand was probably found and cut by Thoreau himself, for such work was a part of his share in the division of labor, so that it represents his love of the forest and all that was wild and roving in his nature as well as what was richly civilized and faithful to home. And, finally, this pencil is a good writing instrument. If I am never to own his walking-stick—a thing which I should treasure above any other piece of wood in the world—then I can be almost content with a pencil made by this man who, though he was also a surveyor and a teacher and a carpenter and an amateur naturalist, was first of all a writer.

The symbolisms implicit in this bit of wood and graphite are, indeed, almost inexhaustible, now that I come to consider them closely. It vividly recalls, for example, Thoreau's intensely practical nature and the many shrewd, hard-headed, Yankee things he said about the problem of earning a livelihood. With this problem he was always thoughtfully concerned, and he thought it a central one, worthy of his best attention. Of course, one must hasten to say that he made the problem far more exciting than it can be to most men by refusing to follow any of the beaten paths that would have led such a man as he was to affluence but also to disgust. He enhanced the interest of earning by imposing upon himself several rules and restrictions, insisting that a man should win his bread by work that needs to be done, by work that is in some way characteristic of the man, by work that he can both respect and enjoy. He held, also, that one should never earn more than he needed, for in so doing he would be impractical and would sacrifice a higher to a lower good—or, rather, would forget the end in providing the means. One sees, therefore, that Thoreau's economy called for a delicate and precise calculation. He would sell his time and his skill, but only for such things as he believed in, and he would sell no more of them than his actual needs required. Never for an instant did he trifle with the absurd notion that it was his business to earn money for the sake of having money. He was too good a business man for that, and in comparison with him the person whom we ordinarily call a business man is a visionary, a romantic enthusiast and a dreamer, a collector of dollars.

Always eager to fulfill whatever legitimate demands were made upon him, Thoreau began to make pencils because his father needed help. The elder man had taken over the business and the secret process from a Concord pencil-maker by the name of Munroe, but he had not done well with it. He got good graphite from Stourbridge and had it well ground at Acton, but he could discover no way of mixing his paste so as to prevent his leads from scratching and from breaking under slight pressure. English pencils, made from the graphite of the great Borrowdale mine in Cumberland, and the almost perfect pencils put out by the Faber Company of Nuremberg, were so superior that he could find no market for his wares. Just as he was about to fail, and not for the first time, there came into the picture the person represented by the "& Son" in the words stamped on the pencil with which I am writing. "& Son" used the Harvard College Library; what was more to the purpose, he used his mother-wit; he found out how the Fabers of Germany mixed their graphite with clay and how they reduced both constituents of their pencil-lead to extremely fine powder before making their paste. He made a few judicious changes in the process his father had long been following by rote, and the result of these changes was that the pencils of J. Thoreau & Son won the first medal at an exhibition of mechanical arts held at Salem. As Emerson writes: "After completing his experiments, he exhibited his work to chemists and artists in Boston, and having obtained their certificates to its excellence and to its equality with the best London manufacture, he returned home contented. His friends congratulated him that he had now opened his way to fortune. But he replied that he should never make another pencil. 'Why should I? I would not do again what I have done once.' He resumed his endless walks and miscellaneous studies, making every day some new acquaintance with nature."

A good inventor was lost to New England when Thoreau turned away from his perfected pencil and resumed his walks. He might have been a successful business man, even a "captain of industry." Here in this pencil is one of the last relics of the work he did that seemed proper to his time and place—work that his Concord neighbors could understand and approve, and even Boston praise. It seemed strange to Boston, and a little odd even to Concord, that he should reject his success when it lay ready to his hand. It was strange. Also, it was entirely characteristic.

Thoreau turned away from nearly all that the Americans of his day cared for in order to watch birds and fishes, to write in his Journal, to read Greek at Walden, to think. This was the result of his notions of economy, and this was his way of driving a shrewd bargain with the world. Perhaps we may best indicate his central trait in saying that he learned to put first things first, which is always the mark of good sense. He made wholly his own that profound remark of Aristotle that "the end is always the chief thing of all," and he never confused the end or goal of living with the means of livelihood. And one result of this clear-headed decision of his may be seen in the fact that, although his pencils are now very few, his thoughts are just beginning their long currency in the world. Pencils get lost. They are worn and whittled to mere stubs, until they are finally discarded. It is not so with thoughts. They grow and ramify and strike ever deeper roots. And the thoughts of this pencil-maker who made the best pencils in America and then turned to other pursuits are growing today as never before. If I should plant this pencil, it would send forth no roots or branches. The thoughts of the man who made it are striking root and branching. Quite confidently I predict that, in a hundred years from now, those thoughts of his will make a huge bold pattern of boughs against our American sky.

O. S.

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A Woman of Scanno. From an Engraving by Robert S. Austin.

A TRUE Robert Austin print is "A Woman of Scanno" in its effective but uncompromising technique. How admirably, nevertheless, his personal way of dealing with it suits his model, her proud bearing and her firm, cold expression. It is a brilliant effort in its own way, even if it lacks some of that peculiar charm which is such a marked feature in certain of this artist's other prints. It is modeled with almost sculptural firmness and the draftsmanship is most excellent. A careful study of the print will reveal the artist's gift for handling certain ornamental details. In dealing with these he has, so to speak, unbent a little. Look, for instance, at the pendant hanging from the right ear—a charming bit of work, and there is much delightful craftsmanship in the heavy pleating and folds of the right sleeve, where an enticing softness has been achieved, some might think in spite of the medium employed.

Country Summer

Now the rich cherry, whose sleek wood,
And top with silver petals traced,
Like a strict box its gems encased,
Has split from out that cunning lid,
All in an innocent green round
Those melting rubies which it hid.
With moss ripe-strawberry encrusted,
So birds get half, and winds lapse merry
To taste that deep-red lark's-bite berry,
And blackcap bloom is yellow-dusted.

The wren that thieved it in the eaves,
A trailer of the rose could catch
To her poor droopy sloven thatch,
And side by side with the wren's brood—
O lovely time of beggars' luck—
Opens the quaint and hairy bud;
And full and golden is the yield
Of cows that never have to house,
But all night nibble under boughs,
Or cool their sides in the moist field.

Into the rooms flow meadow airs,
The warm farm-baking smell's blown round;
Inside and out, and sky and ground,
Are much the same; the wishing star,
Hesperus, kind and early-born,
Is risen only finger-far,
All stars stand close in summer air,
And tremble, and look mild as amber.
When wicks are lighted in the chamber,
You might say, stars were settling there.

Now straightening from the flowery hay,
Down the still light the mowers look,
Or turn, because their dreaming shook,
And they waked half to other days,
When left alone in the yellow stubble,
The rusty-coated mare would graze.
Yet thick the lazy dreams are born, . . .
But like the shivering of the wind,
Morning and evening in the corn.

—LEONIE ADAMS, in *American Poetry*, 1927.

Being Useful

And when Doc Peters went off across town, Rashe and Virgil watched him go, and Virgil said: "He's not good my way, but I'd not be surprised didn't the Lord find him mighty useful odd times."

And Rashe answered: "Heap o' folks is good enough for the Lord that fails of being good enough for each other."—MARISTAN CHAPMAN, in "Homeplace."

Socrates to the Athenians

Not where Mount Ida on the lonely sky
Bows her high head while Zeus is passing by;
Not where the Maiden's temple on the height
Catches the first gleam of the morning light;
Not where Athene bends her wise gray eyes
From sheen of gold, upon her votaries;
Nor even on that holy road, from whence—
Shorn of his city's proud magnificence,—
The lordly messenger approached the cave,
And knelt him at the sign the Sybil gave;
Not where the wilding crown is woven now
From lowly bush, to crown the victor's brow;
Nor where the gods in lofty council meet
Round high Olympus' immemorial seat;
Nor yet in wrangling argument, I ween,
Is beauty found more steadfast than a dream,
And goodness more transparent than the day,
And wisdom like a lamp to point the way,
And justice fixed, inviolate, and sure,—
Though Greece go down in dust, yet these endure!
For knowledge of the Truth, what will ye give?
Take heed, then, of the Mind by which ye live.

DOROTHY THODY.

A Winter's Day

On the island that is Europe's most southern bastion, there is a spot that looks toward the south. Beyond the short, steep slope that leads the eye to the cliff's edge, there is only sea and sky. The sea is quickened by the wind to wrinkles which here and there are edged with white; but from that high seat it shows that it swells to deeper movements, by the lines of white that edge the bottom of the cliffs which fall sheer three hundred feet to meet it.

From here the south is bounded by the vast horizon's bow. Immediately above its curve, the suffused vapors of indistinguishable distance break into dappled clouds that mount and stray and vanish in the zenith's depths, and the only shadows that cross the faces of the rocks are those of dancing butterflies. The same winter's breeze that saves the sea's face from its summer oiliness sometimes roars gently round the crags above, but on this rocky outpost today its fiercest blasts only serve to moderate the sun's intensity and they bring no more ungrateful messages than the scents from waving, dried-up, autumn stems and a winter's sleeping greenery. Far below, yet high above the surface of the sea, a few white gulls swim on floating wings before the cliff face. In their lazy calling there are notes that draw the thought away from these sun-warmed slopes to wide, gray, northern estuaries, down which pass ships with wakes of swooping gulls that soar and hover between the low gray clouds and grayer water.

Perhaps it was in some spot like this that Keats sat at Teignmouth, in 1818, and worked at his "Endymion," in the deep alchemy of his genius composing the rich gems that stud its splendid fabric:

Wide sea, that one continuous murmur breeds
Along the pebbled shore of memory.

But a sudden slight movement of a quite different quality to that of the waving stems and leaves that grow in the rock crevices around calls attention to the coming of another order to that of the vegetable world, and a small rock lizard glides across the bowlder's top and tries the texture of a trouser leg with flickering tongue. She finds it good; so good indeed that she settles on the hairy serge with keen eyes closed, locked at once in stonelike, reptile immobility. She is about ten inches long from the tip of her nose to the end of her long, slender tail. She is of a blue olive-green and her name is Lacerta Muralis. Proffered in the split end of a fried flower stalk, she accepts a piece of bully beef, but the less cautious movement to present a second is considered too familiarly abrupt. In a flash she has gained a hole between the stones.

Her grace of form, the slow approach as if pushed on by compelling curiosity, the testing and approval of the unknown stuff and the flashlight flight all set one thinking. It is impossible to look below the merest skimming of nature's surface and not feel well-nigh overwhelmed by the beauty of the plan, by the minute adjustments that reveal themselves and which enable the natural processes to attain the results we see. Why have not all lizards joined the tribe of snakes as some have done? Whence, too, has come the beauty of the lizard's form and movement?

Japanese Garden

In the level valley of a Pacific Northwest city, the humdrum stream of traffic flows past a rising knoll, which the clever fingers of industrious Japanese workmen have fashioned recently into a fairy Japanese garden. Gently, bewilderingly, smilingly, the little brown men of Nippon have transformed in a twinkling the prosaic grassy mound into an enchanting Oriental landscape.

Pools, their bowlders set with studied nonchalance, are like wide-lipped bowls. Slanting white streaks strike the leaning trees, which, in their transplanted glory, sway near to the brown earth, simulating the wind-blown branches so dear to Japanese landscape artists. Eagerly, narcissus-like, the little trees reach over the mirror of the pool in which their green fronds are reflected quiveringly.

As if by magic, stately evergreens alternate with preened Japanese cherry trees, planted on the approach to the garden up the hillside from the smooth city boulevard.

The rim of the mound has been scalloped to form peaks, simulating miniature mountains, a sierra-like series of graceful points which afford a fanciful appearance to the quaint landscape in the midst of the American scene.

Tender plants have been set out and ministered to with a skill born of centuries of flower and shrubbery craft and sympathy ingrained with the vagaries of young plants.

From the air, too, the garden must have seemed a fascinating spot. To the migratory birds it has offered a bit of rest and refreshment, for they have alighted to explore its nooks and crannies, and drink from its pool, perhaps thinking for a moment that they had reached their destination.

Looking Forward

There were so many little hardnesses
That might have been full sweet and gently kind,
If I—Oh, in the New Year, Lord,
Grant that I be not blind.

There were so many kindly things to say
In formal silences that warp or numb;
My lips—Oh, touch them in the New Year, Lord;
Grant that I be not dumb.

The little failures to be helpful, kind—
The many hardnesses that coldly rear
A wall around me—In the New Year, Lord,
Grant that I see and hear.

ADAH FAIRBANKS BATTELLE.

Monticello

The young Virginia lawyer now maintained a modest bachelor's hall on his mountain top. Presumably this was in some temporary shelter since abandoned. He very early raised a number of utility buildings just below the southeast side of his levelled plateau. These were apparently on the lower side of, but contiguous to, the road which still circles very near the summit. They were quarters for his workmen and horses; sheds for implements and shops for mechanical work. However, it is possible that the cellar referred to was for the little brick building which was certainly well under way and possibly completed when Shadwell burned. The evidence falls short of certainty as to where exactly he spent his first year or two on the mountain. Wherever it was the experience must have been one of the most exhilarating in his young life. Where is there another instance of a young man of twenty-six who owned a mountain for a plaything, and, inspired by the ambitious plans of one of the greatest architectural classicists, set about at once to crown his mountain and realized the fabrication of his dream? . . .

To the east lay the level plain whose rivers drain the mountains into the Chesapeake and the Atlantic. Here the outlook was checked only by the limitation of vision. Tumbling off diagonally to the northeast they saw that continuation of the detached ridge on which they stood, the Southwest Mountains. Through the broad sweeping gap between them and the next mountain northeast ran the winding Rivanna, a mile away, one of the boundaries of Monticello but not of the entire estate. It begins a few miles west where it gathers to itself the Meechum River, Moorman's River, and an indefinite number of streams which have their beginnings in the melted snows of the perennial springs of the main range. It is only to the southwest that the wide horizon is interrupted by anything really near. Here rise somewhat above Monticello the green heights of Carter's Mountain, the continuation of the Southwest Mountains to the south. Westward and northward, across a broad and gently rolling valley, they beheld the spectacle of the Blue Ridge, a rim on the horizon twenty miles away at its nearest crest and diminishing in perspective as its blue summits blend into the azure of the sky far away to the north.

That morning in January 1772, the world was white, but in the warmer months the colouring of all the prospect about Monticello holds the varying greens of vast forest reaches and occasional cultivated fields, and far away all the blues and purples and grays that nature blends in long distances. This view was the enchantment of his boyhood. It was surely the determining reason for the location of his mansion, it was his delight all his life long, and it remains today a notable panorama into whatever comparison it may be drawn. —From "Jefferson and Monticello," by PAUL WILSTACH.

Honoré Daumier

In method as in temper Daumier is similar to Goya. They both tended to monochrome and the use of strong chiaroscuro; they both subordinated setting to human interest. But while Goya had the more original and more stirring vision, Daumier had perhaps the greater sense of design. His figures are massive though not always fully stated; his arabesque is peculiarly emphatic. No other artist had achieved the same broad simplicity in oppositions of light and dark combined with so full a modelling. His line too, a feature almost entirely neglected by Goya, is flowing and expressive and makes wonderful play over the main masses in which he works. Had he painted still life he would have been a great artist but he would not have been Daumier. His genius lay in the rare power to express a literary personality fully and comfortably in plastic forms.—ANTHONY BERTRAM, in "Honoré Daumier" (The World's Masters).

Oklahoma Evening

Gray settled over the fields as the sun sank, leaving only splashes of orange reflected behind a bank of zigzagged clouds. One small cloud turned abruptly into a crane, flying east. Below it lay a thick mass of velvety blue cloud which would stay all night.

Shifty shadows of gray and black fluttered across the road. Trees and buildings became shapeless. Over the roof of the shed, the last color faded from the sky. A row of slender trees, south of the shed, leaned toward it and bowed deeply as the wind rose. Tones of steel gray pervaded the ruts in the road as a cold moon emerged from behind a heavy cloud. A sudden flurry of wind caught a piece of white paper and whipped it down the road.

Farther on, in a ditch filled with black water, lay a jagged stump with masses of gray sand clinging to its broken roots. Tall weeds along the edges were reflected in the glassy water.

The increasing cool of the air accentuated the steady singing of the telephone wires. This, and the thud of footsteps treading the frosty ground, were the only sounds.

The City of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIANS have loved the Scriptural description of the city of God, with all its deep significance and implications. They have reverenced this precious name of the church of Christ, Truth, as manifested to men. Their hearts have sung, as did Solomon when he visioned the truth, "I will rise now, and go about the city in the streets, and in the broad ways I will seek him whom my soul loveth;" and they have sung this theme in the lines of the modern hymn:

"City of God, how broad and far
Outspread Thy walls sublime!
The true Thy chartered freemen are,
Of every age and clime."

True worshipers have also understood the heavenly city to signify the church triumphant, as visioned in glory by the Revelator, the city that "lieth foursquare," the eternal inheritance of all, the city seen afar off by faithful Abraham, as prepared of God for all His children. What this spiritual concept of the presence, the beauty, the providence, and the goodness of God has done for the human race can be but dimly reckoned by surveying all the good that has been expressed to and through mankind throughout the ages. All the true longings of the human heart, all the pure motives, all the ineffable moments of realized spiritual bliss and inspiration are embraced within the true concept of the city of God or spiritual consciousness, the home of all God's children. In rich figurative language the Psalmist declares: "Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised in the city of our God, in the mountain of his holiness. Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion."

Despite all the false material beliefs concerning existence and the evils that have darkened human history, the persistent clinging to this pure ideal has aided in drawing mankind toward the point where the final revelation of the Christ, Truth, could be received. On page 599 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "Zion," in part, as "spiritual foundation and superstructure; inspiration; spiritual strength." It is from this spiritual basis that Christian Science perceives the truth of being, namely, the allness of God, the perfection of man in His likeness, and the consequent unreality of matter. This is the truth that Christ Jesus revealed and demonstrated; and Christian Science has restored it to humanity, reopening the gateway that leads to "the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, . . . and church of the firstborn."

Christian Science is showing men how they may enter into citizenship in this heavenly city, not through death, not in some future existence, but through spiritual understanding of God and the real man. Here and now each one may begin to gain the realization of spiritual inheritance, in the way that Christ Jesus attained it, by knowing the allness of God and the immortality and perfection of man as God's reflection. Consciousness of this living truth was the Master's constant abode; and he looked upon mortal errors, frailties, and woes only to know their nothingness, and to see them disappear before his realization of the present actuality of spiritual existence. He taught that, in thus knowing the truth and in overcoming all false belief expressed in sin, disease, and death, those who followed him should do as he did.

To attain unto citizenship in the heavenly city requires the laying down of all false belief of mortal selfhood apart from God; for no error can enter into the pure consciousness which reflects God. Throughout human experience the effort to overcome mortal beliefs and to reach this true consciousness has seemed to encounter much material resistance; but no power can withstand the realization of the almightiness of God, good. Another stanza of the hymn referred to in a foregoing paragraph expresses this assurance in the words,

"In vain the surge's angry shock,
In vain the drifting sands;
Unharmed upon the Eternal Rock,
The Eternal City stands."

Faith in the allness of God must be confirmed by works which prove the supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of mortal belief. Each one may progressively attain unto citizenship in the city of God, the New Jerusalem, through the knowledge of Truth, which eliminates material belief in everything that is unlike God, good. God is infinite Mind; and there is therefore no reality in evil, no true consciousness apart from God, good. The realization of this glorious fact is the light of the Christ, Truth, which reveals spiritual creation. Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 27), "When we get near enough to God to see this, the springtide of Truth in Christian Science will burst upon us in the similitude of the Apocalyptic pictures." And in the same paragraph she adds, "There will be no need of the sun, for Spirit will be the light of the city, and matter will be proved a myth." This city is now and always the true abode of God's children, a fact which each may at once begin to prove in his own experience.

Grasmere Chronicles

Saturday, 4th October, 1800. A very rainy, or rather showery and gusty, morning, for often the sun shines. . . . Read a part of Lamb's Play. The language is often beautiful, but too imitative in particular phrases, words, etc. The characters, except Margaret, unintelligible, and, except Margaret's, do not show themselves in action. Coleridge came in while we were at dinner, very wet. We talked until twelve o'clock. He had sate up all the night before, writing essays for the newspaper. . . . Exceedingly delighted with the second part of Christabel.

Sunday Morning, 5th October. Coleridge read Christabel a second time; we had increasing pleasure. William and I were employed all the morning in writing an addition to the Preface (Lyrical Ballads). . . . Walked to Ambleside after dark with the Preface to post. Returned to tea at nine o'clock.

Wednesday. Frequent threatening of showers. Received a £5 note from Montagu. William walked to Rydale. I copied a part of The Beggars in the morning. . . . A very mild moonlight night. Glow-worms everywhere.

Sunday, October 12th. . . . Mary Jameson and Sally Ashburner dined. We pulled apples after dinner, a large basket full. We walked before tea by Bainriggs to observe the many-colored foliage. The oaks dark green with yellow leaves, the birches generally still green, some near the water yellowish, the sycamore crimson and crimson-tufted, the mountain ash a deep orange, the common ash lemon-color, but many ashes still fresh in their peculiar green, those that were discolored chiefly near the water. William composing in the evening.

Wednesday Morning. William composed without much success at the sheepfold. Coleridge came in to dinner. He had done nothing. We were very merry. Went to look at the prospect from the holly seat. . . . William read "Ruth" etc. after dinner. Coleridge read.

18th. We sate in the house in the morning to read Spenser. William and Mary walked to Rydale. Very pleasant moonlight. The lakes beautiful. The church an image of peace. William wrote some lines upon it. Mary and I walked as far as the Wishing Gate before supper. We stood there a long time, the whole scene impressive. The mountains indistinct, the Lake calm and partly ruffled. A sweet sound of water falling into the quiet Lake. A storm was gathering in Easedale, so we returned; but the moon came out, and opened to us the prospect of the church and village, Helm Crag in shade, the larger mountains dappled like a sky. We stood long upon the bridge, and wished for William to see it.

Friday, 7th November. I working, and reading Amelia. The Michaelmas daisy droops, the pansies are full of flowers, the ashes still green but one. The copses quite brown.

Tuesday. We dined at Lloyd's. Walked home. A pleasant frosty evening. Reached home at one o'clock. William finished his poem today . . . tired out revising, but grew very poetical.—From "Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal." Edited by WILLIAM KNIGHT.

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STOCK MARKET DEVELOPS AN UPWARD TREND

Impressive Rally in Utilities Aids Sentiment—Money Continues Easy

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NEW YORK—For no particular reason other than boredom with attempts of the bears to bring on a substantial decline, bull traders snapped out of their somnolent state Thursday and gave the market a brisk rally in the second most active day of the new year.

Trading volume of approximately 2,500,000 shares was largely in excess of yesterday, which turned out to be the smallest since Aug. 13, 1928. Those who had paid no heed to the old injunction not to sell a dull market short were anxious to cover, and, although the rally was a bit slow in getting under way, it gathered momentum steadily.

Sales were not lacking on the rise, for the account of those who were only awaiting opportunities to pare down their holdings, but the general public was more inclined to buy than to sell. Bonds also were buoyant and active, the conviction that money rates will be low for some time to come now, that that the danger of excessive gold exports has been removed for the present, being a stimulating factor.

The share market rise was the most pronounced among the public utility issues. Advances of 2 to 5 points were common in that section and the turnover was large. Metal shares also were higher. International Nickel continuing to forge ahead on a heavy turnover.

Sulphur shares, the food stocks, merchandising issues and the steels were notably better. Rails kept abreast of the others. Steel common gave early warning to the bears of the good market which was to follow by opening up three-quarters of a point and soon extending its gain.

Specialties had a good day, Johns-Manville and American Can leading. The best individual performance was given by Western Union, which easily mounted about 15 points.

Changes in the money market were of no consequence. Call rate was again posted at 4½ per cent at the start, and promptly lowered to 4 per cent at first call time.

While the failure of the Bank of England to lower its discount rate this week took the London market by surprise and resulted in sharp rallies among the foreign exchange markets, little effect was visible here. The likelihood of a drop in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rate is lessened, of course, but money is already easy enough for all practical purposes.

London at any rate, although disappointed that nothing was done this week, confidently expects early action, and the markets there reflected this expectation. The rally in sterling frances and other European currencies was mainly of a short covering nature. The declines of the last two days were recovered, but no further rise to threaten resumption of gold exports from here is anticipated.

An examination of the week's statement by the Bank of England shows that the bank could have supported a lower discount rate, and considerations not apparent on the surface must have influenced the decision to maintain the old rate a while longer. Gold holdings increased some £3,000,000 and the reserve ratio jumped from 22.6 per cent to 36 per cent.

The Bank of France also reported a large increase in gold reserve and circulation, while sight balances abroad declined. The Bank of Germany's gold holdings rose only slightly, but there was a large drop in circulation, reflecting completion of end of year financing.

HEAVY ADVERTISING BY GILLETTE RAZOR

At Tuesday's session of the Gillette Safety Razor Company sales convention Vice-President Frank J. Fahey announced an increase of $2,500,000 in the advertising appropriation of the company in 1930. With the amount set aside for expenditure in foreign countries, this gives the company a total advertising budget of $10,000,000, one of the largest in the country.

E. D. Copeland, advertising manager, explained the advertising plans for the year in detail, and Bruce Barton, chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, in an address declared that newspaper advertising would be the backbone of the campaign to introduce the new Gillette razor and blade.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. earnings for first nine months of 1929 were $12,342,513, compared with $11,165,380 for the similar period of the preceding year. During the last quarter of the year the energies and activities of the company were concentrated upon the problem of bringing out the new razor and the new blade, and this necessitated curtailment of its output. The policy of the company was to avoid overstocking dealers with old style blades so as to have their shelves bare and available for the new products.

Rapid progress is being made in stepping up production of the new product, but it will take 60 days before the plant will reach its maximum production of approximately 80,000 razors and 2,700,000 blades per day.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan 8	Last Jan 7
50	Acme Steel, 36	96	96	96	97
100	Adams Roy	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
450	Address Int 25	24⅝	23	24	
350	Allied Mot.	16⅞	16	16⅞	17
200	Am Cm PA	24¼	24	24	24½
100	Am Equit..	16	16	16	15⅝
300	Am Rad&T	2	2	2	2
200	Am Met'Wk	20	19¾	19¾	20⅛
300	As Tel Util.	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½
900	Butler Bros	16½	16	16	16
350	Ceco Mfg..	17½	16	17½	17⅝
100	Cen Pb S A	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	35½
950	Cen&SW U	22½	22	22⅜	22
7750	Chi Corp..	14	13⅝	14	14
2300	Chi Corp pf	39	38½	39	39
1400	Chi Investo..	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7¾
200	Consum Co.	6¼	6	6¼	6
1550	Cont-Chgo.	66¼	65⅜	66	66¼
5700	Cord Corp.	13¼	12½	13	13
1400	El House U	43¼	41½	43¼	42⅝
400	Gen Th Eq.	32½	31⅜	32⅛	34
50	Gt Lakes A	5	5	5	5
100	Horm & Co	36	36	36	34½
1500	Inland Util.	24¾	24¼	24⅜	24½
5400	Insull U In.	59	58½	59	59½
450	Ins Ut In 2.	85½	85	85½	85¾
50	Kel Switch.	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
4100	Lib McNeil.	20	19	20	20
150	Man Dearb.	34	33½	34	34
6050	Mid Util..	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	26¾
450	Mo-K Pipe.	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝
100	Nat Ed PA	28	28	28	28
400	No Am Car	36⅞	36½	36⅞	36
400	N A L&P..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
350	Pac Pb SA.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅝
250	QRS DeVry	16½	16	16½	17¼
200	Rol Hos pf.	43½	41⅜	43	43
250	Ross Gear.	32	31½	32	31¼
1250	Sea Ft Sh.	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	Stand Dred pf	21½	21½	21½	21½
250	St Dr cv pf	26½	26	26½	26¼
200	Stein Radio	3	3	3	3
350	Swift & Co.	136⅞	136½	136⅜	136⅝
550	Swift Int'l.	35¼	34⅜	35¼	34½
200	Util C&m pf	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10⅞
250	Un Re pf A	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
100	US Gypsum	42¼	42	42½	42
800	US Radio..	13	11⅝	12	12½
1950	Utah Radio	6	5¼	5¼	6¼
800	Util & Ind	19½	19	19½	19½
100	Util & Ind pf	25½	25½	25½	25½
100	Vortex Mfg.	21	21	21	21¾
50	Vor Mfg A.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
450	Win Engine	48	47	47	48¼

Stock sales today, 124,000.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 9	Last Jan. 8
57⅞	34¼	..	Abitibi	700	30¼	29¼	29½	30¼
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	1200	26	25⅝	25½	25⅝
96	84	5	Adams Ex pf	100	87½	87½	87½	87¾
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	600	13¾	12¾	13¾	..
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	24	22	24	..
4⅝	..	..	Ahumada	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
223⅞	77	3	Air Reduc	1300	129½	126	128½	125¾
48⅝	18⅛	2½	Airway El	100	22	22	22	22
11⅜	1	..	Ajax Rubber	200	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	700	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
56⅛	17	..	Alleghany	17300	24⅞	24⅛	24½	23⅞
315⅝	197	6§	Allied Chem.	300	261	258	261	258
125	118½	7	Allied Ch pf	100	121¾	121¼	121¾	..
77⅛	35⅜	3	Allis-Chal	2800	51½	50	51¼	50
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	600	27	26	27	26
35⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
73⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	28	28	28	..
157	65	2§	Am Bk Note	200	79	78	79	78
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	2400	44¼	42	43½	42
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	100	47	47	47	47⅜
126½	115	7	Am Brake pf	20	119⅜	119¾	119⅜	..
34⅜	4⅛	..	Am Br Bov	800	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	9⅝
104	49⅞	7	Am Br Bv pf	140	64½	63	64½	63¼
134½	86	4§	Am Can	27000	123⅜	120⅝	123⅜	120⅝
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	100	81	81	81	81
81⅜	27	2§	Am Chicle	800	40½	39½	40½	..
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Ale.	2300	32	30⅞	32	30⅞
99½	23	..	Am Europ	700	37	36¾	36⅝	36
199¼	50	..	Am &EFPw	69600	97⅞	93⅝	97⅜	93¼
108½	101½	..	Am & FP 7	100	107½	107½	107½	107½
103	86½	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	98	96	98	96
42	17½	2	Am Hawaii	700	22⅜	21¾	22¼	21⅝
52¼	23¼	..	Am Hide pf	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30
54	20	3§	Am Ice	700	38	36½	38	37
96	83⅞	4	Am Nce pf	200	97	96¼	97	..
96¾	29½	2§	Am Int Corp	1300	38⅞	37½	38⅜	37⅜
75	27½	..	Am La Fr pf	100	30	30	30	..
136	90	8	Am Loco	100	103	103	103	102¾
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	400	47⅜	46⅝	47¼	47
87¼	58	7	Am Nat G pf	10	69½	69¼	69¾	..
17⅞	¾	..	Am Piano	200	1	⅝	¾	⅞
55	4	..	Am Piano pf	120	3⅜	3½	3⅝	..
175⅝	64¼	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2000	82⅞	81	82⅝	80⅝
104	92¼	6	Am P&L 6	500	101½	101¼	101¼	..
84¾	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st.	600	81⅞	80⅝	81⅜	..
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	1600	31½	30½	31⅜	30⅝
144⅝	60	2§	Am Roll Mill.	4600	87⅝	82¾	87	83⅞
3	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts.	14900	⅝	⅜	⅝	⅝
41⅞	17	2	Am Seating	200	23	21⅜	23	21⅞
112⅛	70	8	Am Ship Bldg	10	83⅛	83⅛	82½	85
130¾	62	4	Am Smelt	1800	75	74⅛	74⅝	74⅛
138	123⅛	7	Am Smelt pf	100	137	137	137	..
79⅞	35⅜	3	Am St Fnd	200	48½	47⅜	48½	47½
114	110	7	Am St F pf	60	111½	111⅜	111½	110⅝
85	40	2§	Am Stores	100	47	47	47	47
94⅜	56	5	Am Sugar	500	62½	62	62¼	61
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf	900	106	106	106	..
140	67	4§	Am Tel&Cab	10	27	27	27	26⅝
310¼	193½	9	Am Tel&T	1000	221⅞	219	220¼	218¼
104	97	6	Am Wat W	2600	94¾	91¼	94¼	90⅝
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am W W 6	200	102	101⅜	102	..
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool	800	11	9¼	10¼	9⅞
49¾	7	..	Am Wool pf	2900	28	25⅜	27½	25¾
111	99	7	Am Zinc	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	22000	79⅞	77⅝	79⅛	77⅜
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	39	38½	39	38
68⅝	30	3	Andes Cop	500	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	..
49½	18⅜	2	Arch Dan	700	27⅜	26	27⅜	..
95	75	7	Armour D pf	300	80½	80¼	80½	80½
18⅝	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	1800	6	5¾	5⅞	6
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	200	64	64	64	62½
58⅜	34	4	Asso Apparl	200	37½	37	37½	37
40⅞	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	300	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
47⅜	34⅜	2	Asso Oil	20	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37
70⅜	25	2½	Asso Dry G	700	30	28⅝	30	29¼
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	100	103¾	103¼	103¾	102
298⅝	195¼	10	Atchison	200	222⅝	220¾	222½	222
86⅞	32⅜	..	Atl'G&WI	800	76⅝	75¼	76⅝	75
77⅞	36	1§	Atl Refin	1400	38½	37⅞	38¼	37¾
100	67	4§	Atlas Pwd	200	88¼	87½	88½	..
106½	90	6	Atlas Pwd pf	30	101½	101½	101½	..
17⅞	5	..	Atlas Tack	100	6¾	6½	6½	..
514	120	4§	Auburn Auto	2900	189⅜	185	184⅜	185½
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	38¼
20	4½	..	Aviation	2400	5⅜	5¼	5⅛	5⅜

—B—

66⅝	15	1¾	Baldwin	11800	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	33½
125	109½	7	Baldwin pf	40	115	114⅞	115	..
145⅞	105	7	Balt & O	400	116⅜	116¼	116⅜	116½
96⅜	55	2½	Bangor & A	700	63¼	63¼	63¼	..
81⅜	27	2§	Bangor&A pf	20	112	112	112	..
49⅛	20	2§	Barnsdall A	1700	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23¼
32⅞	12¼	..	Beacon Oil	100	15	15	15	15
101	45	2§	Beechnut	200	63	63	63	..
104⅝	25	..	Belding H	100	5	5	5	..
107⅝	25	2	Bendix	600	36	35	36	34⅝
140⅜	78¼	6	Best & Co	100	92	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel	19800	96¼	94⅞	95⅛	94½
117⅝	22⅜	..	Beth Steel pf	200	122½	122⅜	122½	122½
136⅜	37	..	Bloom'dale	400	24	24	24	24
100⅞	50	3	Bohn Alum	100	52	51⅜	52	52
100⅞	53	3	Borden	1200	53	52⅜	53	52
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	100	35⅞	34	35⅜	34½
63⅛	8½	..	Briggs	2300	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
135	17⅜	2	Briggs & Str	100	23⅜	23	23	..
81⅞	40	4	Brockway	200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15
248½	99	5	Bklyn M T	300	66⅛	65¾	66	66¾
121	113⅜	7	Bklyn Un G	100	140	138½	140	..
55¼	16¾	3	Brown Sh pf	20	115¾	114	115½	..
44⅛	4⅞	..	Bruns Balke	600	18⅝	18	18⅝	18
42⅜	14	..	Bruns Term.	100	16½	16½	16½	16
50	26⅛	2§	Bucyrus	200	23	22⅞	23	22⅝
227⅝	87⅝	1§	Bucy cv pf	100	35¼	34⅛	34⅜	34
12½	7¾	1	Budd Wheel	800	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
24	21¾	9	Bulova Watch	300	28	27½	28	27⅜
96⅞	29	80§	Burroughs	100	46½	45¼	46⅝	45½
89⅛	31¾	2§	Bush Terma	200	38	36¾	38	..
116⅝	91¾	7	Bush T deb	10	105¾	102¾	105	104½
1-18½	105⅜	7	Bush Blg pf	10	110	110	110	..
9½	3	.50	Butte Cop	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
12⅜	4¾	2	Butte & Sup	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
41	17½	..	Butterick	100	19⅜	19	19⅜	19⅜
192⅞	50	..	Byers	3600	94	89¾	94	89¼

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	700	68½	67	68	67⅜
4	1	..	Callahan	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
136⅜	73½	..	Calu & Ariz	100	89⅞	87	89¾	88½
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla.	500	32¼	32	32¼	32⅜
49½	19	2	Campbell	100	19½	19½	19⅝	..
98⅜	45	5	Canada Dry	4000	68	66½	67	66¼
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	200	192	191¼	192	191
48⅞	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	400	27⅝	27	27⅝	27
61	50¼	3	Caterpillar	100	54⅛	54	54½	..
467	130	6	Cee Thresh	700	200⅜	195	200	195½
42⅛	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	10	10	10	..
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	600	44⅛	44	44½	43
48⅝	21	1½	Cen Aguirre	600	26⅞	26¼	26½	26⅜
59⅝	27¼	2	Cen Alloy	400	33⅜	32½	32¼	32
360	240	8§	Cen of NJ	100	282	279	282	..
20⅛	3	..	Century Rib	100	4	4	4	..
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	1900	64	62⅞	64	63¼
25	5⅜	..	Cert-Teed	100	13	12⅜	12⅝	13
80⅜	18	4.20	Checker Cab	2600	40⅞	39	39	38½
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	800	65¼	64½	65	64½
279¾	160	10	Ches & Ohio	400	207¼	205	206½	207½
66⅞	36⅜	..	Chi & E I pf	100	41	40⅞	40⅞	40¾
23⅞	7	..	Chi Grt West	1300	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	15
63⅝	17½	..	Chi Grt W pf	1300	40⅝	39½	39⅞	39¼
44⅞	6	..	Chi M&SP	500	25¼	24⅝	25⅜	24½
68⅝	28¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	1100	44¼	43½	43⅞	42½
108½	75	5	Chi & NW	500	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	84⅞
61⅜	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	52
143½	101	4	Chi RI	100	116⅝	115⅞	116	115⅞
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	28	28	28	..
75⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	400	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	58¼
155	26	3	Chrysler	10600	36⅜	35¼	36⅜	36
62⅜	39½	3.60§	City Ice	100	43	42	42½	42
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	50	98	98	98	..
27	7¾	..	City Stores	5100	10¾	9¾	10	9⅝
275	240	8	Cl CC&StL	20	240	240	240	..
12⅜	2½	5	Cluett Pbdy	10	94	94	94	..
134¾	101	4	Coca Cola	400	135¾	134⅞	135⅞	134⅞
80⅝	44⅜	4	Coca Cola A	200	49	48⅝	48½	48⅜
70¼	10	..	Collins&A	1800	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18
78½	27¾	..	Colo F&I	3900	42¾	40⅝	42¾	40⅝
96⅞	86	5	Col Gas pf B	700	92	91⅞	92	..
140	51	2§	Col Gas	18200	78¼	75⅝	78¼	75⅜
109	99½	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106½	106¼	106¼	..
344	105	5§	Col Carbon	200	177½	174	176	174
108⅝	⅜	..	Col Carbon rts	100	3	3	3	3
88⅜	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	13900	30⅝	29⅜	30½	29½
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	300	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	25
105⅜	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	79	78½	78⅞	78
79	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	39½	39	39½	40
109	96	7	Con Inv Tr pf	50	100	100	100	..
51⅝	28	3	Com Cr A	400	36	34¾	36	34½
63	20⅛	1	Com Sol	8500	30⅜	29½	30¼	29¼
93	35	2	Conde Nast	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	49½
248	10	.60	Com & So	8300	14⅝	14¼	14½	14¾
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum	100	14	13⅜	13⅞	14
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	100	17¼	17	17¼	17
30⅝	15¼	2	Con Film pf	100	19½	19¼	19½	19¼
183¼	80¼	4	Con Gas	14000	103	98⅝	103	98⅞
100⅛	92½	5	Con Gas pf	500	100	100	100	99⅝
70⅝	45	6	Con Rv C pf	100	52	51½	52	..
61¼	⅛	..	Con Textile	200	1⅛	1	1	..
45⅞	28⅞	1	Cont Shares	300	31⅜	30½	30⅞	30½
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	800	44	43	44	43
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅝
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	90¼	90	90¼	90
62⅝	33	1.20	Cont Bnk	100	37⅜	37	37⅜	37
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	2700	52	50⅝	52	50½
127	45	7	Cont Can pf	20	124½	124½	124½	..
110¼	46¼	2	Cont Ins	1000	63	61⅜	62⅝	60
33½	20⅜	3	Cont Diam File	100	29	28	29	6
28⅜	6⅛	..	Cont Motors	1100	6	5⅞	6	6
47⅛	18	..	Cont Oil	6600	22⅞	22	22½	22¾
126⅜	70	3§	Corn Prod	300	91⅜	88½	90½	89¾
82¾	20½	2§	Coty	300	27¼	26¾	26½	26⅞
125	15	1§	Crosley	500	17½	17½	17½	17
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	200	47½	47½	47½	47
31	24	2§	Cream of W	100	26	26	26	26
121⅜	71	5§	Crucible	100	89⅝	89	89⅝	89¾
24½	⅝	..	Cuba Cane	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
24½	15	..	Cuba Co	2300	12	10½	12	10½
86	62	6	Cuba Ry pf	50	61	61	61	..
17	6⅞	..	Cuba Am S	400	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
95	56	..	Cub Am S pf	50	61	59	61	..
30⅝	6¾	..	Curtiss w	2000	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
207⅞	13¾	..	Curtiss W A	900	16	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
115¼	104	8	Cushman 8%	30	105¾	105	105	..
121¾	58	3½§	Cutler	100	79	79	79	..
126½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	200	101	101	101	..

—D—

69¼	21¾	..	Davidson	300	29⅞	29	29	29
128	109	7	Deere pf	170	120	119¾	120	110⅜
226	141¼	9	Del & Hud	400	164	163½	164	163¾
77⅜	49	..	Denv RG pf	4300	60½	60¼	60¾	..
385	151	8	Det Edison	200	200½	200	200	200
647⅞	20	2.40§	Devoe & RA	200	32⅝	32¾	32⅞	..
164	117	8	Diamond M	50	140¾	140	140	..
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	300	7	6¾	7	6¾
231	80	4§	Dupont	2900	117¼	116	116½	117

—E—

264⅜	150	5§	East Kodak	400	178	175⅜	178	177
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	800	30	29⅛	29⅞	29
39⅝	4	2½	Eltingfon	100	8½	8½	8½	..
174	50	6	Elec Auto Lt	2500	83½	81⅝	83½	81½
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	900	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅞
86⅜	29⅛	1	Elec P&L	18700	53½	51⅜	53⅛	51
109¼	98	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107	107	107	107
140½	118	3½	El P&L 60%	30	126¼	126¼	126¼	..
22½	3¼	..	Emer-Br A	100	4	4	4	3⅝
83⅜	49¼	5	End John	200	54	52½	54	..

—F—

13⅜	3⅜	3	Fairbanks	2800	7½	6	6	8½
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	20	23	23	23	28½
72⅞	22	2½	Fashion Pk	300	25½	23	23½	20
56⅛	28	2.40	Fed Wat Ser.	300	36⅜	35	36⅝	34⅞
33	35½	..	Fed Dep Stors	10	32½	32½	32½	..
123	47½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	1000	72¼	69½	71½	69⅝
37	24½	1.60	Firestone T	100	32	32	32	32½
90	44½	2½	First Nat St	100	56⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53½
89⅝	83⅜	6	Firestone pf	100	85¾	85¼	85⅝	85⅜
20⅝	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	1300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
27½	7¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	90	15¾	15¼	15⅞	15⅝
82½	8	..	Fisk 1pf cv	50	15	15	15	15
89⅝	83⅜	6	Firestone pf7d	100	85	85	85	85
82⅜	32⅛	3

PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS YEAR IN DOMINION

Early Industrial Expansion Overcomes Depression of Last Six Months

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

OTTAWA—The year 1929 will be remembered as one of the most eventful in the economic history of the Dominion. Expansion was the watchword in the early part of the year, especially in connection with the volume of general business.

Though the index of business indicates that the expansion over 1928 was 8.6 per cent, the upswing was confined principally to the first six months. From June to the end of the year there was a downward trend.

The automobile industry operated at a specially high level in the first half of the year, and the decline in the later months was one of the chief factors in the drop of the general index of business. Taking the year as a whole, however, the output of nearly 360,000 cars and trucks made a new record.

The imports of petroleum reached the extraordinary total of 880,000,000 gallons, indicating extensive growth in the oil industry. The export of copper from Canadian mines showed a gain of 33.6 per cent, while nickel exports were 12.5 per cent greater.

The imports of 123,000,000 pounds of raw cotton indicate progress in the textile industry, the gain over 1928 being 5.5 per cent. Newsprint was one of the industries to show expansion throughout the year, new high records being established in October and November.

Notwithstanding the considerable expansion in bank credit in the form of current and call loans in the Dominion, deposits by the public showed only slight change.

Bond Market Increase

The year was a notable one in the bond market. The total volume of Canadian issues was approximately $644,000,000. This was about $200,000,000 in excess of the previous year.

The steady growth of water power development witnessed throughout the Dominion during the last few years was substantially maintained during 1929. The total capacity of new installations brought into operation during the year amounted to 378,400 horsepower, bringing the total installation to a figure of 5,727,600 horsepower.

The primary forest industries, together with the manufacturing industries using forest products as their raw material, experienced remarkable prosperity last year. Taking the logging industry as the primary source of raw material, it is noted that the index number of employment in that industry reached the high level of 173.3 on Nov. 1, 1929, as compared with 139.3 and 136.3 on the corresponding date of 1928 and 1927, respectively.

The year was the most active in the mining history of the Dominion. For the fourth year in succession the industry reached a new record output when the value of production amounted to $303,876,000, or 10.5 per cent more than in the preceding year.

The iron and steel industry is very generally regarded as the barometer of general business conditions. Employment in the whole of the iron and steel products group of industries last year was notably greater than in 1928 or 1927, the index number of employment for the first 11 months reaching 126.5 in 1929, as compared with 112.3 and 101.7 in the corresponding periods of 1928 and 1927, respectively.

Construction Record

New construction in 1929 eclipsed all previous records. The grand total of all construction contracts awarded during the first 11 months of the year reached $544,103,000, compared with $453,127,400 in the previous year. The increases in 1929 were mainly in business construction and in engineering undertakings.

The aggregate net profits of 36 Canadian companies that have released annual statements covering operations for their respective fiscal years ended on or after June 30, 1929, were $53,526,522, as compared with $42,214,333 for the corresponding periods in 1928, an increase of $11,312,189, or 27 per cent.

These companies are representative of practically all lines of industry in different parts of Canada.

The striking feature in the economic situation was the drop in common stocks from the high level established in the early part of September to the subnormal point of November. In the latter month, the index of common stocks dropped below the zero line for the first time since August, 1927. The cyclical gain in speculative values during the last 2½ years was counterbalanced by the liquidation during the 10 weeks ended November 14.

The year has been an important one from the standpoint of railway development, as was foreshadowed from the construction programs of both railways at the last session of Parliament. At that session, sanction was given three branch line proposals of the Canadian Pacific Railway, covering a five-year program, involving the construction of about 1200 miles of railway at an approximate cost of $50,000,000.

While the foreign trade figures for the year are not available yet, the Government statement for the first 10 months shows that the Dominion is exporting more manufactured and semi-manufactured goods now than ever before. At the same time, largely because of the stoppage of wheat, there has been a marked decrease in th total volume of exports of raw materials.

PESETA AT LOWEST FOR SEVERAL YEARS

NEW YORK (AP)—A drop of approximately ¼ of one cent in the Spanish peseta today carried that monetary unit to 12.70 cents, the lowest point in several years. Weakness of the exchange for some time has been attributed to political conditions in Spain.

Sterling cables slipped off 1-16 of a cent to $4.87 and bar silver was quoted in London at 20 5-16 pence, an overnight drop of ⅜ pence. The easing of the exchange rate was believed to forecast a reduction in the Bank of England discount rate on Thursday. The silver markets have been weak since the recent reported collapse of a Chinese pool in the metal.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago.

	Jan. 9	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, h red	$1.42⅝	$1.48⅛	$1.54⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	1.06⅞	1.03⅞	1.09⅛
Oats, 2 white	.47⅛	.53	.60
Flour	6.70	6.90	8.00
Beef, family	28.00	28.00	31.00
Pork	26.50	26.66	30.00
Lard	11.10	10.80	12.30
Cotton, mid-up	17.15	17.35	20.25
Zinc	6.25	6.45	6.35
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1675
Tin	.3825	.39175	.4975
Rubber	.1625	.1600	.1850
Sugar	.0529	.06123⅛	.0515
Lead	6.25	6.25	6.85
Print cloth	.0626	.0626	..

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98½	98⅛
Alleghany 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '36	75	75
Am Chain deb 6s '32	99	99
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	103
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	95
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅜	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	100	99⅞
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	141	138½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106⅜	106
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105	105
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	84	84
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83⅝	83½
Atch &SF gen 4s '95	94	93⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	128⅜	128⅛
Atch T&SF4½s C&A div '62	99⅛	98⅞
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	84½	84½
B&O 1st 4s '48	93	92
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅜	102⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	88	85
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	106⅞	106⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98⅝	98⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	47	47
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96⅛	96
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	93⅞	93⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅜	100½
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	85⅜	85⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99⅛	99⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅜	101⅜
Can South con 5s '62	102⅜	102⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92¼	92
Cen Steel 8s '41	121⅜	121
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅜	98⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅛	94⅞
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	106	106
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	74½	74½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65⅝	65⅝
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	101	101
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	95	95
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	95⅞	95⅞
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	94	93⅝
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	95⅝	95⅝
Chi & NW 4½s '87	100⅛	100⅛
Chi Railway 5s '27	74	74
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	88⅝	88⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅝	95⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94⅛	94⅛
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	97½	97½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	99	99
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	102⅝	104
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅛	95¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89⅛	89
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104	103½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97⅝	97⅝
Colonial Oil 6s ct	77⅛	76
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100⅛	100⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	84½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅝	105⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101	101
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	60½	60½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	44	42½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93⅛	92⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	99	99
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94	93⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	102⅜
Dodge Bros sf '40	93	92½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102¼	102¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99⅛	99⅛
Erie cv 4s A '53	84⅝	84⅝
Erie cv 4s B '53	84⅝	84⅝
Erie 5s '67	97⅛	97⅛
Erie gen lien	82	81⅝
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	111½	111½
Fed Metal 7s '34	95⅝	95½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	75⅝	75⅝
Gen Cable 5½s '47	99⅞	99⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	100½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93⅞	93⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅛	91⅛
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅝	104⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97⅛	97⅛
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅝	108⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79	79
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97⅜	96½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Il Cen 4s '52	90¼	90¼
Il Cen 4¾s '66	99	99
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93	92½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	64	62½
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	64	63
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	96⅝	96⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94	94
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	122	122⅛
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	82	82
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¼	100¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106½	106
Keith 6s '46	76½	76½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90	90
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	118	118
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	101⅛	101⅛
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	87⅜	87⅜
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	107	107
Loew's Inc 6s '41	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41 e-war	91⅜	91⅜
L&N uni 4s '40	95⅛	95⅛
L&N col 5s '31	101	101
L&N 7s '30	101	100⅜
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	85⅝	85⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	70⅝	70⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92⅛	91⅝
McCrory 5½s '41	97	97
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Il Cen Ry 6s Lt 1st 5s '51	98⅝	98½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99½	99½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87	87
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101⅜	101⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74⅛	74⅛
Mo Pac 5s '77	96⅛	96⅛
Mo Pac 5s B '78	99⅝	99⅝
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109	109
Mobile & Birm 4s '43	94	94
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	96½	96½
Nash Chat & St L 4s '78	90⅝	90⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅛	98⅞
N O T & M 5½s '54	102⅞	102⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80⅝	80⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97	97
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106⅝	106⅝
N Y Dock 6s '38	75	70
N Y Edison 5s '44	103⅝	103⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	78⅝	78⅝
NY ..H&H cv 6s '48	125	125
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23½	23½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	94½	94½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102⅜	102⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102	102⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65⅜	64⅞
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	90½	90½
Nor Pac rfg 6s H 2047	113⅝	113½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	100½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110½	110½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110⅜	110⅜
Ohio Riv '37	100	100
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅜	100⅜
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	60½	60½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	101⅝
Pac of Mo 4s '38 2nd	99	99
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100½	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	90½	90
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¼	101¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Penn RR 4¾s '63	99	98⅝
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99½	99½
Penn R R 5s '64	104⅛	104⅛
Penn R R gen 5s '68	107⅛	107⅛
Penn RR gen 6½s '36	109	109
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	85½	85½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92½	91⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅜	98⅛
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	94	94
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	94	94
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	96⅝	96⅜
Portland Railway 5s '30	98	97⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94	93½
Pub Svc E & C 4½s '67	98½	98½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	187	186
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100¼	100¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	96⅝	96⅝
Remington Rand 5½s	93⅛	93⅛
Richfield Oil 6s ct	97	96½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅜	106⅞
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	96½	96½
St Lw & Ad 6s	101	100
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	100
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96	95⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	85½	89
St L & S F 4½s '78	91⅛	91⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	87	87
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87½	87
St L S W con 4s '32	97⅜	97⅜
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95	95
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105	105
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93	92⅝
Seab A L 4s st '50	66½	66½
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	46⅞	46⅛
eSabd A L con 6s '45	67⅛	65½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	62⅛	62
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96⅞	96⅞
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94½	94½
Shell Union 5s '47	96	95⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	47½	47½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98¾	98¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91¼	91¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 O	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s ct '38	100	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97¼
Smith A O 6½s '36	101⅝	101⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	91½	91½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92½	92½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98⅜	98⅜
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91¾	91¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	80¼	80
So Ry gen 6s '56	118	117¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124⅜	123¼
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	92	92
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅛	96⅛
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	98¼	98¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	105⅜
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	89½	89½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104½	104½
Tex Corp 5s '44 ct	101⅜	101⅜
Tex & Pac 5s C '77	101¼	101¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101¼	101¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¾	49¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30¾	30
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '50	100¼	100¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	90	90
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	90	90
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	80	80
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¼	102¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94⅛	94⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	89⅝	89⅝
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99⅛	98⅝
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	72	72
U S Rubber 5s '47	94⅜	84½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93¾	93¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	99
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103⅝	103½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100⅛
Wabash 4½s '78	92	91⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅜	101⅝
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅛	100
Wabash 5½s '75	103⅛	102⅜
Walworth 6s '45	87⅝	88
Washington Cen Ry 4s	83⅜	83⅜
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104⅞	104⅞
West Shore 4s 2361	89	88½
Western Pac 6s A '46	98⅛	98⅞
Western Un r e 4½s '50	98	97½
Wheel L 5s B	98⅜	98⅜
Wheeling St 4½s B '53	87⅜	87⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s	103⅜	103
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '36	25½	25¼
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	98⅜	98⅜
Youngstown 6s	101⅜	101⅜
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101	101
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	89	89

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 9	Last Jan 8
1st 4¼s '47	100.29	100.30	100.28	100.28	100.30
4th 4¼s '38	101.8	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.8
4th 4¼s rg	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.5
US 3½s '47	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.23
US 3½s '56	104.16	104.17	104.16	104.17	104.13
US 4s '44	107.15	107.18	107.15	107.15	107.13
US 4¼s '32-37	111.11	111.15	111.11	111.15	111.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83	82¾
Akershus 8s '63	88	87⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	72½	72½
Antioquia 7s C '45	7	7
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97⅝	97
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98	97
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97⅝	97½
Argentine Gov 5s May '61	97⅝	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98	97½
Australia 4½s '57	84½	84½
Australia 5s '55	93¾	93¾
Australia 5s '57	94	93¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	103⅝
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾	93⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106¼	105⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¼	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¾	110
Berlin 6s '58	85⅛	85⅜
Berlin 6½s '50	93½	93
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	93¼	93½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	75⅞	75⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	78	77⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	84	84
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102½	102½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	84	84
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75½	75
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75½	75½
Brazil (FS) 8s '41	97⅞	97⅞
Bremen 7s '35	98⅞	98⅞
Brisbane 5s '57	88	88
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73	73
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85½	85½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98	98
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	81½	81½
Can (Dom) 4½s '38	99	99
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103½	103½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104½	104½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88	88
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	92	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	90½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	88½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100¼	100¼
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101⅝	101⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70⅜	70¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69⅝	69½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	89¼	89½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94	94
Coph'n Tel 5s '54 rct	92½	92½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	79	79
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109¼	109¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91⅛	91¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	84¼	84¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	96	96
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	105
Finland 5½s '58	85	84½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	98
Finnish A 6s '54	94½	94½
French Nat 8S 7s '49	103¼	103
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	112⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118¼	118¼
Germ 7s '49	107⅛	107
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	86⅜	86⅜
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79	78⅝
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	94	94
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	78½	78½
Germ G E 6s '48	93	92⅝
Good Hope 1&SW 7s '45	94	94
Gras 6s '58	97	97
Greek 7s '64	99	98⅜
Greek 6s '68	82¼	82½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97½	97½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102	102
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	91¼	91¼
Hungary Mun 7s '45	88½	88½
Hungar Steel 6s '48 ct	83⅞	83⅞
Irish Free State 5s '60	97¼	97¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92¾	92¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96½	96½
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¼	96
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93	93
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98	98
Jap (Im Bov) 2d 4s '31	95	94
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103	102⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	77⅜	77⅜
Karstadt 6s '43	70⅜	70
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96⅛	96⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102¼	102¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102¼	102¼
Medellin 6½s '54	85⅝	85⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88	87⅜
Minas 6½s '58	71	71
Minas 6½s '59 ct	71	71
Montevideo 7s '52	99	99
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99¼	99¼
New So Wales 5s '57	90	89
New So Wales 5s '58	90	90
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104	103½
Nor German Lloyd 6s '47	80¾	80¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	95	92
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	97⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅝	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	89½	89
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89	89
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '58	96¼	96
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102⅝	102½
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	105½	105¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100¼	100¼
Paulista Ry 7s '42	99	99
Peru 6s '60	72	71½
Peru 6s '61	71¾	71¾
Peru 7s '59	94¼	94¼
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	102½	102½
Poland 6s '40	76	76
Poland 7s '47	84	83⅝
Poland 8s '50	95	95
Queensl'd(State) 7s '41	108	108
Rhine West '53 ww	87½	87½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	86⅞	86
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	100⅜	100⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	94⅜	94
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	90	90
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73⅜	82⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	95½	94⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s 68	66⅜	66½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	75	75
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	93	93
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89	88⅝
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	104⅜	104
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	87	87
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	81½	81½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	74	74
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67	67
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	99	99⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	94	93⅝
Saxon State 6½s '46	90	89
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅜	107⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	76⅝	76½
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	83⅜	84¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	102⅞	102½
Siemens 7s '35	102½	102½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	72¼	72¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72⅜	72½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	102½	102
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105½	105
Swiss Confed 8 '40	108½	108½
Swiss Gov 5½ '46	103⅜	103⅜
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	86	86
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	97½	97½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	97½	97½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90⅜	90⅜
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89	89
Tyrol 7s '52	87⅜	87½
Uruguay 7l Pow 1st 7s '45	99	98⅜
U S Gt Nr & I 5½s '37	103½	103½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	86⅛	86¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	85⅝	85⅝
Unterlbe 6s '53	84	84
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95⅝	95⅝
Vienna 6s '52	75	75
Warsaw 7s '58	75⅝	75
Westphalia El 6s '53	77¼	77
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	96⅞

GIFFORD LAUDS INSTITUTE OF SAVINGS BANKS

Sees Thrift Conferences as Instruments of International Friendship

Characterizing the something-for-nothing bait as a cause of financial upheavals, Harry P. Gifford of the Salem Five-Cents Savings Bank told the eastern group, Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women that, while man yinvestors recently had found their investments reduced to about half their former value, every savings bank depositor asking for his money had been paid in full, plus interest.

The occasion of Mr. Gifford's address was the first 1930 meeting of the savings bank women's organization in the Hotel Vendome yesterday. Mr. Gifford has just returned from Europe, having attended the London conference of the International Thrift Institute. In regard to this he said:

"The principal impression which I received as a result of the International Thrift Congress, which I attended in London, was that the five-year existence of the institute had been of tremendous assistance to our European brothers. The first conference in 1924 evidently acted as a stimulant to many isolated savings bankers in the different countries, resulting in more organized efforts. This seemed to be particularly noticeable in the case of Spanish banks

RADIO AND CABLE LINK IS FAVORED BY GEN. HARBORD

Industry Substitutes Co-operation for Competition, He Says in Reply to Carlton

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Protest against governmental restrictions which prevent the consolidation of radio and cable services was voiced by Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, in an address before the New York Board of Trade at a luncheon just held here. "The United States," he said, "seems to be the only country where restrictive legislation forbids a natural union of these important arteries of world trade.

"Aside from the basic economic factors involved," he continued, "of major importance at this time is the recent action of the British communications interests, under Government authority and with official sanction, of merging all their world-wide cable and radio services in a compact, efficient unit. Similar consolidations are under way in Germany, France and Italy."

General Harbord's remarks were in the nature of a reply to Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who, in his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Tuesday, spoke against a merger of communications and characterized as a "fantastic bogy" the claim that foreign mergers would menace American communications interests.

General Harbord said that the real danger lay in the fact that, with the failure of the Washington Government to authorize a monopoly in communications between this country and Great Britain, the British cables merger, because of existing contracts, "will confer a practical monopoly any time it wishes to do so on one or the other of the communications interests in this country."

The Radio Corporation of America, he continued, has extended its services to 36 foreign countries, but as its facilities terminate at New York on the eastern seaboard and at San Francisco on the west, it struggles under the handicap of having no pick-up or delivery system of its own to reach the inland.

While both the major telegraph companies, he said, have extensive cable systems for overseas communication, neither can acquire an existing radio company to supplement this network or perform the services for which radio is peculiarly fitted.

While he agreed with the theory of government regulation of communications, General Harbord said, there is an "urgent need for unification of our external communication facilities so that the United States might be able to compete on an equal basis with the unified interests of the British.

"Competition is still regarded as a shibboleth by politicians," General Harbord said, "but in the world of industry we are learning to substitute another term—co-operation."

Pittsburgh Hopes to Defeat Bruins

The Pittsburgh Pirates are next to try to stop the record-breaking list of victories being compiled by the Boston Bruins, and tonight will tell and important story—whether the Bruins win their fourteenth straight or not.

On the last occasion that the Pirates played here the Bruins defeated them by a close score of 5 to 4, so it is not impossible that these Pirates might win, even though highly improbable.

Unfortunately for the Pittsburgh team and Boston fans, the Pirate center and manager, Frank Fredrickson, who used to play for the Bruins, will not be in the lineup. He is not expected to play again until next year because of a mishap that was aggravated during his previous appearance here with the Pirates.

Pittsburgh is also handicapp with Drury left behind because he is not yet ready to play and Milks is not in the best of condition. The Bruins probably will not use Gainor or Hutton for a game or two, but the others are able to go on.

Wife to Cover Naval Conference Over Radio

Frederic William Wile, noted Washington political analyst and radiocaster, has been selected by the Columbia Broadcasting System to keep the American radio audience informed on the proceedings of the London Naval Conference called by President Hoover beginning Jan. 21. The announcement was made today by William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. This marks the first time in the history of radiocasting that a special representative of any network has been sent abroad for the express purpose of reporting a conference of this nature for a listening audience.

Engineers have completed all arrangements for the transatlantic short wave re-radiocasting circuits whereby Mr. Wile, speaking from his suite adjacent to the conference chambers in the English capital, will be enabled to send his voice directly into the homes of millions of American radio listeners from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Alex Industrips	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 Allied Mills	13¼	13¼	13¼
40 Allied Pw & Lt	35⅝	35¼	35½
1 Allied P&Lt 1pf	80	80	80
1 Alum Co Am pf	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Am Chain	41¾	41¼	41¼
1 Am Cities P&L A	38¼	38¼	38¼
10 Am Cit P&L B	16	16	16
1 Amer Colortype	23	23	23
1 Am C Pw A	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
9 Am Cyan B	26¾	26¾	26¾
8 Am Equities	16½	16	16½
27 Am & F P war	71⅝	69½	71⅝
9 Am Gas & El	119	117	117
1 Am Gas&El pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Am Nat Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼
77 Am Super-Power	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1 Am Super 1st pf	95	95	95
4 Am Yvette new	6½	6⅜	6½
5 Anglo Am vot cod	17¼	17¼	17¼
20 Anglo AOil nv cod	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Ang A Oil n vot reg	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Anglo Chil Con N	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Arkansas Nat G	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9 Arkansas NGasA	9¾	9¾	9¾
13 As El Ind Ltd	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3 As Gas&El A	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
6 As Gas&El deb rts	8¼	8	8¼
1 Asso Rayon pf	42	42	42
1 AtlasPortCement	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 AutomVotMach	7½	7½	7½
2 AutomVM cv pr pf	16	16	16
10 Aviation Credit	13	13	13
B			
†Babcock&Wilcox	123	123	123
2 Bliss E W	25	24	25
11 Blue Ridge	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
11 BlueRidge cv pf	38½	38⅜	38½
1 Bohack H C	68	68	68
36 Brazil Tr & L	39¼	38	39¼
1 Bridgeport Mach	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Brillo Mfg	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 BuffNiag&EPw pf	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
3 Bwana M'Kubua	5⅝	5½	5½
C			
7 Cable & Wire A	3½	3½	3½
10 Cable & Wire B	2	1⅞	2
4 Cable & Wire pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 CAM Co vtc	2	2	2
3 Can Marc Wire	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Carib Syn	1	1	1
8 CenStEl (.40A)	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
4 CentrifPip (.60)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 CinStk (60)	13	13	13
1 Charis Corp (3G)	22½	22½	22½
80 Cit Serv (.30A)	29	28½	28⅞
1 Colombian Synd	⅝	⅝	⅝
7 Colon Oil	6	5⅝	6
6 Columbia Picture	26	26	26
1220 Com Edison	238	237	238
9 Com Pow fp	100⅞	99½	99½
80 Com & South war	4¼	4	4
4 CommunWatWks	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
2 ConsCopMin	6	5⅝	5⅝
9 Consid&Pitt	99	97½	97½
44 Cortez Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Creole Pet	6¼	6¼	6¼
32 Crocker&Wheeler	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
4 Crown Cent Pet	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Cusi Mex Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 De Forest Radio	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
6 De Havilland n	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Detroit Aircraft	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
7 Douglas Aircraft	14	13⅝	14
2 Durant Mot	6	6	6
1 Duval Tex Sul	14½	14½	14½
E			
2 Eisler Elec	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
210 El Bd & Share	84⅝	83	84
7 El Bd & Share pf	105½	104⅜	105
5 El Pow Assoc	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 El Pow Assoc A	26½	26	26¼
6 Electric Share	17½	17⅜	17½
F			
†50 Fajardo Sugar	52½	52½	52½
1 Fandango Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
10 Fansteel Prod	10⅞	10	10⅞
5 FedScrew(3½G)	38⅝	38	38
1 Flat rets	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 Foltis Fischer	7	7	7
2 FordMotCanadaA	31⅜	31½	31⅜
125 FordMotCanadaB	49½	49½	49½
8 Ford Motor Ltd	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜
6 Fourth Nat Inv	34¾	34¾	34¾
8 Fox Theatre A	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Franklin Mf Co(2)	18	18	18
G			
60 GalenaSigOilpf cd	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Garlick Pack (1.20)	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
1 Gen Am Inv (Co)	11	11	11
1 Gen Am Inv pf(6)	82½	82½	82½
2 Gen Bak	4¾	4¼	4¾
2 Gen Bak pf (6)	53	52¾	52¾
2 GenElecLdrg(½)	11⅜	11¼	11¼
16 Gen Gas & El A	14½	14	14½
3 Gen Realty & Util	10¼	10¼	10¼
38 Gen TheatreEq vtc	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛
1 Globe U'writers	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Gold Seal Electric	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Golden Cen Min	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7 Goldman Sachs	37	36¼	36½
1 Gotham Knitbak	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Graymur	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
2 Ground Gripper	27	27	27
1 Guenther Rud	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
H			
2 Hecla Min	12¾	12¼	12¼
3 Hudson Bay M&S	9⅝	9½	9⅝
1 Humble Oil&Ref	85	85	85
13 Hydro El Serv	41	40	41
5 Hygrade Food	12½	12¼	12¼
†50 Illinois Pipe Line	306¼	306¼	306¾
I			
$6 Ind Ter Illum	28⅝	26½	28¼
5 Insull Util	59	58¾	58¾
1 Ins Co Nor Am	72	72	72
4 Insurance Sec	18	17⅝	17⅝
2 Intercon Petrol	1	1	1
4 Internat Pet	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Inter Saf Razr B	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Inter Super Pow	33½	33½	33½
2 Interstate Equities	11	11	11
1 Irving Air Chute	14	14	14
K			
2 Kolster Brandes	1	1	1
L			
1 Lane Bryant	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Lehman Corp	78	78	78
1 Lily Tulip Cup	18	18	18
3 Lion Oil	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
4 Lone Star Gas new	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 Long Is Light	42¾	42½	42½
1 Louisiana L & E	4	4	4
M			
1 Magdalena Synd	¼	¼	¼
1 Marconi Int Mar	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Marc Wireless B	12¼	12¼	12¼
7 Marine Midland	35⅞	33½	33½
†50 Maryland Casu	90	90	90
3 Mavis Bottling Co	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Memphis Nat Gas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2 MidWestUtil n	26⅜	26½	26⅜
1 MoKanPipeLine	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 MohawkHud 1pf	106	105½	105½
1 Moody'sInvst pf	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
1 Mountain Prod	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 MountainST&T rts	7¼	7¼	7¼
N			
22 Nat'l Am Co	10⅜	9⅜	9½
4 Nat'l Aviation	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 National Investors	13½	13½	13½
3 National Trans	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
8 Nat Union Radio	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
8 Nehi Corp	17⅝	17⅜	17½
1 Nat Steel x ws	50⅞	50½	50⅞
†20 NE Pub Serv pf	91	90	91
2 New Mex & A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 Newmont Mining	115	115	115
1 NY Auction	9½	9½	9½
4 NY Investors	23	22⅝	23
†50 NY Tel 6½%pf	114⅞	111¾	111⅞
34 Niagara Hud Pow	13¼	12⅞	13
5 Niagara H P A w	3½	3½	3½
4 Nipissing Mines	1⅝	1½	1⅝
15 Noranda Mines	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
3 Nor Am Cement	8½	8	8
O			
12 Ohio Cop	1⅛	1	1
1 Ohio Oil	71	71	71
†30 Ohio Pub S A pf	100½	100½	100½
†50 Okla B&E pf	110	110	110
1 Outboard Mot B	4¼	4¼	4¼
P			
2 Pacific West Oil	13½	13½	13½
13 Pandem Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Pantepec Oil Ven	3	3	3
22 Pennroad Corp	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Penn Ohio Edis	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
†2320 Penn O Ed ppf	110½	109½	110
2 Penn Wat & Pow	74	74	74
11 Petroleum Corp	20	19⅝	19⅝
1 Pierce Governor	11	11	11
4 Pilot Radio A	11½	11	11
1 Pitney Bowes wr	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Pines Winter Frnt	41	41	41
1 Powdell & Alex	60	60	60
2 Prince & Whitley	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 Prince & Whit pf	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
7 Prudential Invest	15¼	14⅞	15¼
†25 Prudence Co pfd	97½	97½	97½
4 Pub Util Hold	17½	17½	17½
†10 Puget Sd Pow pf	99	99	99
†20 Quaker Oats pfd	110¼	110¼	110¼
R			
2 Rich Oil Cal pf	22	22	22
1 RichmondRadiator	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Richmond Rad pf	12	12	12
1 R'land L&P tr ctf	21½	21½	21½
6 Roosevelt Field	3½	3⅜	3⅜
S			
†25 Safety Car H&L	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜
4 St Regis Paper	20	20	20
1 St Regis Pap pf	107	107	107
1 Salt Creek Prod	11	11	11
1 Schiff & Co	30½	30¼	30¼
1 Seiberling Rub	11¾	11¾	11¾
49 Selected Indust	8⅛	8	8
9 Sel Ind 2pf	68⅞	68	68⅞
2 Sel Ind pr pf	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
1 Shattuck Denn	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 Shanandoah	9½	9½	9½
7 Shanandoah pf	36⅝	36¼	36¼
1 Silica Gel C ctfs	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
7 Silver K Coali	9⅜	9	9
†10 Smith A O	156¼	156¼	156¼
8 Sonora Prod	⅛	⅛	⅛
So'east P&Lt	110	110	110
1 Standard Motors	1	1	1
102 StandOilIndiana	53⅞	53¼	53½
2 Stand Oil Ky	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1 StandOilOhio	86	86	86
1 Stand Inv pf	77	77	77
1 Starrett Corp pf	36¾	36⅞	36⅝
†175 Stern Bros A	45	45	45
1 Stroock & Co	23	23	23
5 Stutz Mot Car Am	3⅛	2⅝	3
12 Sunray Oil	8	8	8
T			
4 Teck Hugh Gold	5	4⅜	5
25 Transamer Corp	43	42⅝	42⅝
135 Transamer CM rts	7c	7c	7c
2 Trans Air Tetts	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
16 Trans Lux Day PA	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
18 Tri Cont Consol C	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6 Tri Cont Con C pf	79½	78	79½
6 Tri Cont Consol w	6⅛	5⅝	6
1 Truns Pork Stores	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
180 Tub Art Silk B	159⅝	152½	159⅝
U			
1 United Chem pbf	32½	32½	32½
2 United Corp war	15	15	15
2 United Elec Ser	16	16	16
12 United Gas	20⅛	19⅞	20
182 Un Ld & P A	33⅝	32⅛	33⅛
7 Un L&P con pf	99	98½	99
1 Unit Molasses	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 Un Reprod A	1½	1½	1½
5 Un Reprod B	¼	¼	¼
4 Un Ret Chem A	¼	¼	¼
1 US Finish	24	24	24
1 US Foil B	18¾	18¼	18¼
3 United Stores vtc	5⅞	5	5⅞
1 United Verde Ext	12½	12½	12½
2 Utah Metals	½	½	½
4 Utility Equities	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
10 UtilitiesP&Lt(1A)	15	14⅝	14⅝
2 UtilitiesP&Lt(Bef(1A)	40	38	40
5 Util&Industries	19⅝	19¼	19¼
2 Util&Indus pf(1½)	25	25	25
V			
1 Vacuum Oil (4½g)	95¾	95¾	95¾
8 Vick Finance	9	9	9
W			
1 Walker Mines	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
1 Watson (JW) Co	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 Wenden Cop Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
10 Williams RC (1.40)	18¼	17	18¼
1 WilsonJones(2½g)	54	54	54

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

2 AlabamaPw5s'56	101½	101½	101½
10 AlabamaPw4½s'67	94¾	94¾	94¾
28 AluminumCo5s'52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 AmCmwithP6s'49	101½	101½	101½
11 Am G & E 5s'28	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
14 Am I' & L 6s2016	106	105⅝	105⅝
4 AmRollMs'48	98	98	98
1 Am Seat 6s'36	69½	69½	69½
14 AppalachPw5s'56	97⅞	97½	97⅝
7 ArkPw&Ltg5s'56	96¼	96	96
5 Asso (G&E 5s'68	80½	80	80
2 AssocG&E5½s'77	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
10 AssocG&E4½s'48xw	93	91	93
3 AssocG&E4½s'48w	110	107	110
30 AssoTelUtil5½s'44	99⅛	99	99
8 BellTelCanSs A'55	101	101	101
25 BellTelCanSs B'57	101½	101½	101½
1 CanNRyEq5sE'35	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
69 Can Pac Ry 5s'54	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞
2 CarolinaP&L5s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
19 CentStEl5½s'54	77	76½	77
5 Cent St El 5s'48	73½	72½	72½
1 CentStP&L5½s'53	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
12 ChicPnTool5½s'42	98	97½	98
4 Cities Ser 5s'66	83¼	83	83
10 CitiesSt5½s'42	84½	84	84
13 Cont G&El 5s A '58	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
4 Cont Oil 5½s'37	95¾	95¼	95¼
2 Cudahy P 5½s '37	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5 Detroit Cas6sA'47	106	106	106
46 Det Ed 5s '49 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Det In Bge 7s '52	57	57	57
4 Det In B 6½s '52	80	80	80
7 DixGG½sA'37 ww	74	73⅝	74
9 Emp O&R5½s'42	84	84	84
1 Fed WaterU 5½s'54	92½	92½	92½
3 Fla Pow&L 5s '56	92⅝	92½	92⅝
5 Gen Am In5s'52xw	81	81	81
3 Gen Ldry5½s'37ww	50	50	50
22 GenTheaEq6s'44	107	104⅝	107
2 Ga & Fla 6s A '46	20½	20½	20½
3 Ga Pow 5s '67	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
103 GulfOilPa s5 '37	100	99¾	100
1 HoodRub 5½s '36	82	82	82
4 HousGulfG6½'43w	67½	67½	67½
1 HygradeFd 6sA'49	61	61	61
4 IndepOil 6s '30	102	102	102
5 IndnpP&L 5s A '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 InterPowSc 7sE'57	96½	96½	96½
16 InsullUtiln 5s '40	99½	99½	99½
1 InternPow 5s'57	89	89	89
7 InvestNatP 5s'57	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Kelvinator6s'36xw	70½	70½	70½
5 Kopp G&C 5s '47	96¼	96⅜	96½
39 LehighPS6sA2026	103¾	103¼	103¼
1 LibbyMcN&L 5s'42	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 LongIsLt 6s '45	104	104	104
1 LouisnP&L&R5s'57	95	95	95
1 ManitPow 5½sA'51	99	99	99
1 MempNatG 6s'42	97	97	97
16 MetroEd 4½sR'68	97	97	97
16 MinP&L 4½s'78	92	92	92
10 MissRivP 6s'44ww	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Morris&Co 7½s'30	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Nat P&Lt 6sA 026	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Nat Pub S 5s'78	74½	74½	74½
6 NE Gas & El 5s'47	89¾	89¾	89¾
4 NY P I 5½s'48ww	80	80	80
42 NY E&L 4½s'67	93¾	93¾	93¾
24 Nor I P S 5s'69	98⅝	98½	98⅜
1 Nor St P 6½s'33	102½	102½	102½
1 Ohio Pow 5s B'52	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Ohio Pow 4½s D'56	93½	93½	93½
2 Penn O Ed 6s'50xw	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Peop Lt&P5s'78ww	75	75	75
1 Phila El 5½s'47	105½	105½	105½
1 Pitts C Co 6s'49	100½	100½	100½
2 Pitts Steel 6s'48	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Poor & Co 6s'39	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 Potomac Ed 5sE'56	97½	97¼	97¼
6 Pug SdP&L5½s'49	102	101½	101½
2 Queens BG5½sA52	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
11 RochesterCPw5s'53	81⅝	81	81⅛
5 Scripps 5½s '43	85¼	85	85
3 ShawW&P4½sA'67	92½	92½	92½
1 Shawsheen 7s'31	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
18 Shell UOil5s'49	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
8 Snider Packs8s'32	70½	68½	70½
9 SEP&L6sA2025	103⅞	103¾	103⅝
1 So Cal Ed 5s'44	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 So Cal Ed 5s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 So Cal Gas 5s '37	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 So Nat Gas 6s '44	90⅞	90	90⅞
1 S'west G&E5sA '57	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Swst P&L6sA'22	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
52 StandardU&L6s'57	98½	98⅝	98½
15 Sun MaidR6½s'42	83	83	83
17 Swift Co 5s'32	100½	100¼	100¼
10 Thermoid Co6s'34	84¾	84¼	84¾
1 Ulen&Co 6s'44	86	86	86
1 UnLt&Ry 5½s'52	85½	85½	85½
5 UnLt&Ry 6sA'52	100½	100½	100½
1 U S Rub 6½s'30	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 U S Rub 6½s'37	92	92	92
1 UtilP&Lt 5s'59ww	82¾	82¾	82¾
16 Waldorf Aso 7s'54	103½	103	103⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

8 AgriMtgeBk 7s'46	91	91	91
4 AgriMtgeBk 7s'47	76	76¼	76
1 BuenAirsPr7½s'47	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 CentBkGer 6sA'52	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
3 ChileCons 7s'60	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 ChileMtgeBk 6s'62	88	87⅞	88
2 ComPrivBk 5½'37	83	83	83
DanishCon 6s'53	93½	93¼	93½
10 DenMtgBk 5s'72IX	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 EPrunLdBk 6s'30	98½	98½	98½
1 Eur Mtg 7½s A'50	101	101	101
1 do 7s C '67	84½	84½	84½
1 Finl'd RM Bk 6s'61	78	78	78
3 Geisenkirch 6s '34	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
4 Hanover City 7s'39	96½	96	96½
11 It Sup Pw6sA'63xw	71⅜	71	71
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	75	75	75
25 Ruhr Gas 6½s A'53	80½	80	80½
10 Russ 6½s ctfs NC'19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10 do 5½s 21	8	8	8
7 Un Indust 6½s '41	87½	87	87⅛

†Actual sales.

The Listener Speaks

TO INDICATE in the brief space of 15 minutes the great progress in the emancipation of women all over the world might seem a difficult accomplishment, yet that was just what Mrs. Stephen H. Pell did in the National Women's Party period at 5 o'clock on Wednesday through the WJZ network. Naturally there was little opportunity for enthusiastic coloring of the facts presented. But nothing could have been more impressive than the careful marshaling of instances of the new place woman is taking in every department of modern life.

Mrs. Pell divided the activities of women into four classes and in each one drew attention to examples of outstanding success both in the past and the present. In the sphere of politics she drew attention to the earliest exponents of the doctrine of equal rights for both sexes, mentioning Mrs. Hutchinson and other early Quakers. She then spoke of the first "Equal Rights Convention," held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. From this point the chief steps of progress were traced as they led up to the platform of the "National Woman's Party" of today with its planned representation in various international conventions and its work toward an "equal rights amendment" to the United States Constitution.

Passing quickly over convincing figures as to the place of woman in commerce, finance and industry, Mrs. Pell concluded with reference to woman's influence on the religious thought of the world. Mary Baker Eddy was mentioned as the outstanding example in this direction. Mrs. Eddy's belief in equal rights for men and women was stressed and her work toward a better understanding of this and all questions of human relationship through the establishment of The Christian Science Monitor was outlined.

This radiocast was a fine example of the direct presentation of uncolored facts which is now possible through the new medium. In contrast to it was the talk by Floyd Gibbons at 10:30 through the WEAF chain, which was typical of the long-established habits of highly colored newspaper writing for the popular press.

For his twenty-seventh radiocast the "Headline Hunter" gave a most vivid description of the arrival of Pershing and the first American troops at Liverpool and their reception in France in 1917. His voice was full of the old enthusiasm and he evidently reveled in retrospect in the lately quite properly discredited "glory of war."

His position as war correspondent for a Chicago paper gave him the opportunity to speak somewhat in the familiar style of Doctor Watson upon the habits and activities of the leader of the American forces.

Although his talk sounded as if it was being read a little hastily, it did revive most pleasantly the feelings of comradeship and enthusiasm which were the happy feature of those stirring days. D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 10

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Marie Welewska" (Craddock-Terry—WJZ Chain). Napoleon saw her struggling through a crowd, threw her his bouquet of roses, remembering, returned to Warsaw, gave a grand ball in her honor. 8:45.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain). A story in the Robert Louis Stevenson Treasure Island mood. 9.

"Schrader Theatre" (Schrader — WEAF Chain). Adventures of Gus and Louis, garage men, to the background of Arthur Pryor's band. 9:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Viennese musicale. 11.

Vocal Ensemble

Choristers, male octet (WJZ Chain). 8.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers' Male Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Miss Dragonette joins the favored class wherein reside Olive Palmer, Vaughn De Leath and others, that of exclusive services to one production, and, fair enough, say we. Thus a radio jewel retains its setting, and a Friday evening institution continues. 8.

"Johnny" Marvin, vocalist; vocal group; Josef Koestner, conductor (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Well-known "song plugger" and industrious recorder. 9:30.

**Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hop

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. O. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 13 Elmbore Street, Boston, Mass.

BOOK SERVICE

BOOKS ON WORLD PEACE—Send for list. Travel Books, Bibles, old or current books by mail. ROSLYN BOOK SERVICE, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Nursery near New York City, growing evergreens, trees, shrubs, perennials; business has doubled every year; has no indebtedness or mortgages; will sell for a fraction of price of stock; necessary cash $75,000; buyer should have business ability rather than knowledge of trees. Address NURSERY, Box T-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN HARMORE.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5033
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

N. Y. C.—Sell lease two well furnished apartments; excellent home and business opportunity. G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., 65 85th—Attractive unfurnished 5-room apartment overlooking gardens; sunny; 7 closets; direct subways, 8th Ave. bus. MRS. BLYNN, Havemeyer 3000.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ROOMING HOUSE FOR SALE
Attractive proposition for married couple; comfortable home; 13 rooms well furnished; 3 baths, hot water heat; excellent location; will sacrifice for immediate sale. M-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

FLOOR RESURFACING

CARL KOESTLE, 136 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Floors scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices, work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3359.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY—FOR SALE—Man's mahogany chiffrobe, $30; [illegible] walnut library table, $30. Tel. Riverside 6176.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL OR WOMAN for general housework, 4 in family. Aspinwall 6280 (Brookline, Mass.).

N. Y. C.—Woman wishing good home in preference to high salary to care for boy 5 and help with apartment for business couple. LEEDER, 96 Wadsworth Terrace, Washington Heights 6849.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MANAGER WANTED

DANCER with wife experience and finest training wants a manager. Call Susquehanna 5115 mornings, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings; bright, sunny furnished office, 19th floor Salmon Tower. Box L-87, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.
Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theatres; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

ROOMS AND BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.)
Overlooking Hudson. Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy; freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 260 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881. Booklet.

"THE HOMESTEAD," WOODSTOCK, N. Y.
Comfortable home opposite Christian Science church; open all year; quiet, restful and homelike surroundings. Phone 118.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

BOSTON—Near Art Museum, 3 light, well furnished rooms, bath and kitchen; well arranged for 3 gentlemen.

Commonwealth Ave., near Public Garden—Attractive room with private bath in select house.

Back Bay—Light, newly decorated rooms; near church.
THE SERVICE BUREAU
236 Huntington Avenue Kenmore 4038

BOSTON—Comfortably furnished room near Christian Science church; reasonable. 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 3. Kenmore 7406.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A newly furnished warm, sunny room in private home, suitable for business folks or teachers. Aspinwall 0251, B-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1053 Beacon St., corner of Carlton—Exceptionally attractive, outside rooms; refined, homelike surroundings; oil heat. Regent 1958.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 6 West 77th—Beautiful, cheerful, individual rooms with bath, for women; finest location; rent reasonable; references necessary. Tel. Endicott 9139 for appointment.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 137th (Subway)—Redecorated, comfortable room (1-2), washroom, closet, shower, phone, church. (62-A).

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Large single bedroom, kitchen privileges; close subway, Riverside Drive, Columbia. Cathedral 8085.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th—Single rooms, lavatory, $10, $12; double with bath, $18; charming apartment. ROUZEE.

NEW YORK CITY, 102nd (840 West End)—Comfy doubles-singles, running water. Apt. 5-A.

N. Y. C., 60 W. 76th St.—Large comfortable room, $12; elevator apartment. Telephone Endicott 9104.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Comfortable furnished rooms, $3 up, close to Y. M. C. A. and Eastman Theatre. JENNIE E. RANDALL, 15 Grove Pl.

SEWING

EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS—Alterations on gowns, also hangings; by the day. Box N-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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New York

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: MADAME du DEFFAND.

Where: France.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: A Frenchwoman who is remembered for her witty sayings, for her celebrated friendships with the great, for her letters which have been compared favorably with those of Voltaire, and for the literary salon at which she presided in Paris. Born of a noble family, she was educated in Paris and early married to a young kinsman, the Marquis du Deffand. The couple soon separated, however, and thereafter the lovely and clever woman spent much of her time at Sceaux, in the company of the Duchesse du Maine. In Paris she attracted to her drawing room members of the aristocratic and social circles of the capital, as well as many literary lights. Voltaire, Montesquieu, Fontenelle, Mme. de Staël and others were devoted habitués of her salon. Indeed, to read over the list of her admirers is to include many prominent literary personages of the age of the French Encyclopædists. The famous correspondence with Voltaire had already begun; that with Horace Walpole, which was to continue for 15 years, came somewhat later.

Mme. du Deffand has been accused of fickleness in her attitude toward her friends. That relates, at least in part, to the famous Mlle. de Lespinasse, whom Mme. du Deffand permitted to assist in her salon. The younger woman was herself so attractive that soon people were coming to enjoy her conversation, rather than that of her patron. It is easy to understand how jealousies would arise, resulting in the hasty dismissal of Mlle. de Lespinasse. Two friends to whom she remained absolutely loyal during her later years were the Duchesse de Choiseul and Horace Walpole. They two, among others, stimulated the writing of those letters which developed in Mme. du Deffand a prose style which has been widely commended. All her papers she left to Horace Walpole, also the custody of her little dog, Tonton.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

How much does light weigh?—*Brevities*	20
What New England writer once manufactured pencils? — *The Home Forum*	20
When did lace first begin to be made?—*The Young Folks' Page*	20
How can the American people help make the London naval conference a success? — *Editorial*	20
What services has the Daniel Guggenheim Fund rendered aviation?—*Editorial*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: "To have only one radio in your house is like having only one book in your library," observes Arthur Brisbane. Or, to broaden the scope, about the same as having but one electric refrigerator in the kitchen, or one car in the garage.

Harrisburg Patriot: A campaign for the expression of individualism in men's clothing has been started in London. If that's what you see when men play golf, it doesn't seem so wonderful.

Atlanta Constitution: Light has weight, scientists telling us that it would take 2,000,000 years to produce an ounce of it. All in favor of paying for their lights by weight say aye!

Arkansas Gazette: Secretary Mellon offers for sale a $100,000,000 issue of Treasury bills. We'd like to have 'em at $1 down and the usual arrangements thereafter.

Indianapolis Star: There would be a lot more efficiency in household budgeting if some folk checked their expenditures as closely as they do their shipments and receipts of Christmas cards.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The antarctic continent is said to be greater than Europe, but it will not bother the history students quite so much.

Passing Show: "Who invented the colloquial expression, 'so long'?" asks a correspondent in a daily paper. Some angler or other, I imagine.

London Opinion: In an advertisement for a cook one inducement mentioned is that buses pass the door. This is quite handy, of course, providing they go to the station.

San Francisco Chronicle: You don't see how the great man gets by? Of course not. If you had the wit to see it you would be great also.

Humorist: In a town in Germany, we read, there is a women's secret society which has been in existence for 20 years. It is said to be the talk of the place.

Vancouver Columbian: Wonder what a cubist artist's conception of a cube would be?

Dallas News: There is a lot of talk about stabilizing business. But, brother, it's been garagized for years.

A Quotation for Today

THE soul occupied with great ideas best performs small duties.—JAMES MARTINEAU

Odds and Ends

Minimum Speed

Automobile operators driving on a Miami (Fla.) viaduct are liable to receive a summons if they go less than 35 miles an hour. Signs conspicuously placed by the Police Department give notice of this minimum, instead of maximum, speed limit.

Delft Pottery

Delft ware was first made in Delft, Holland, about 1310.

World's Wheat Crop

The United States Department of Commerce reports that the world's wheat crop for 1929, excluding Russia and China, was approximately 3,415,000,000 bushels as against 3,943,000,000 bushels in 1928.

Direct Mail

It is estimated that more than $1,000,000,000 is being appropriated annually for direct mail advertising. In 1915 the total was set at $150,000,000.

The Children's Corner

Uncle Hugo Elephant Makes Another Gift

"I EXPECT," said Jimmie thoughtfully to his Uncle Peter, "that Percy and Edward got something nice for Christmas."

"They did," said Uncle Peter, and went on reading his newspaper.

"What did they get, Uncle Peter?"

"It's a Watch!" Exclaimed Mrs. Pig.

said Jennie. "Oh, can't you see that we want to know what they got?"

"Now that you mention it," said Uncle Peter, "I can see that you do."

"But what did they get, Uncle Peter?" said Jimmie.

"It was the Pigs' turn," said Uncle Peter, "to have the Christmas tree. You see, ever since Edward Elephant and Percy Pig had been quite small children the Elephants and the Pigs had taken turns having the tree. One year they had it at the Pigs' house and the next year they had it at the Elephants' house, and last year they had it at the Elephants', so this year they had it at the Pigs'. This, of course, made a great deal of work for Mrs. Pig. But Mrs. Pig didn't mind that. She liked it. Mr. Pig bought the tree at the grocery store and brought it home in the car and stood it up in a box."

"What did Mr. and Mrs. Pig give each other?" asked Jennie.

"Mrs. Pig," said Uncle Peter, "went secretly to the five-and-ten-cent store and bought Mr. Pig a beautiful necktie. And Mr. Pig went secretly to the five-and-ten-cent store and bought Mrs. Pig a beautiful glass necklace. Mr. Pig hung his gift on the tree when Mrs. Pig wasn't looking, and so did Mrs. Pig with her gift when Mr. Pig wasn't looking. Percy Pig wanted very much to see that tree, but of course he couldn't until the time came. He was so excited about it that all day he kept asking his mother if she would please telephone to Edward's mother and ask her to ask Edward what time it was because that day it happened to be Edward's turn to wear Edward's and Percy's watch and Percy's turn to wear Percy's and Edward's watch chain."

"I do think it was an inconvenient way to have a watch," said Jennie.

"So did Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant," said Uncle Peter. "Well, the time came at last. The Elephants had arrived in their car, and the electric lights on the tree had been switched on, and everybody had said, 'Ah! how beautiful,' and Mr. Pig took down the presents. Almost the first one was a package marked

For Percy Pig and Edward Elephant, from their loving uncle, Hugo Elephant, with the best wishes of the yacht Goldfish.

Mr. Santa Claus Pig opened the package and everybody crowded around to look, and none more excited than Percy and Edward.

"'It's a watch!' exclaimed Mrs. Pig.

"'And a chain!' exclaimed Mrs Elephant.

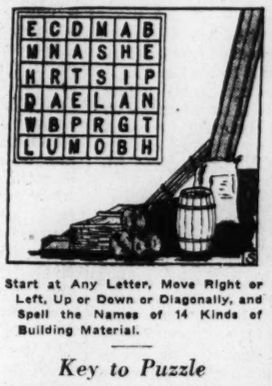
"'A nickel-plated watch!' exclaimed Mrs. Pig. 'How lavish Hugo Elephant is!'

"'And a brass chain!' exclaimed Mrs. Elephant. 'Hugo is so generous! I must say it, even if he is my brother-in-law.'

"'Now the dear children won't have to telephone each other to find out the time when the other is wearing their watch,' said Mrs. Pig.

"'So they won't,' said Mrs. Elephant. 'I think this is what might be called a gift to the whole family.'"

Building Materials Puzzle



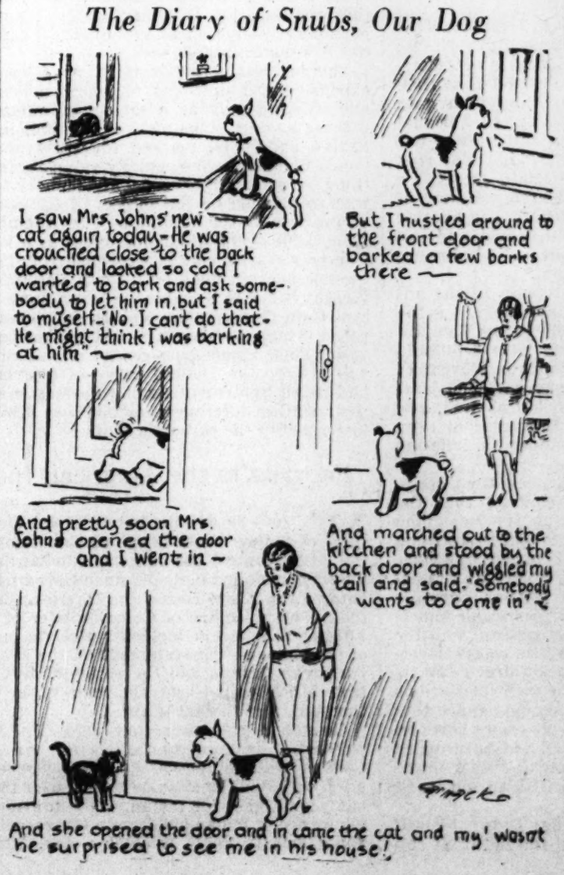
Start at Any Letter, Move Right or Left, Up or Down or Diagonally, and Spell the Names of 14 Kinds of Building Material.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to letter "O" puzzle:

Ornament, ocean, oar, octagon, oblong, opening, one, overshoes, owl, oval, October, oilcan, obelisk, orange, opera glasses, order, once, office.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I saw Mrs. Johns' new cat again today—He was crouched close to the back door and looked so cold I wanted to bark and ask somebody to let him in, but I said to myself—"No, I can't do that—He might think I was barking at him"
But I hustled around to the front door and barked a few barks there—
And pretty soon Mrs. Johns opened the door and I went in—
And marched out to the kitchen and stood by the back door and wiggled my tail and said—"Somebody wants to come in"
And she opened the door and in came the cat and my! wasn't he surprised to see me in his house!
Fuzzle

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Umhlanga Rocks, Natal, S. Afr.

PICTURE a seaside cottage with restful lawns around it, shaded by forest trees reaching right down to the beach—an arched opening at the foot of the slope leading on to a rocky seashore. And from the house an extensive view of the breakers and the Indian Ocean beyond.

One sunny morning the dwellers in this cottage were attracted by two visitors sitting under the trees with their work. The thought came that some light refreshments would best express a welcome, and give the invitation to enjoy this retreat on future occasions. A tray was quickly prepared and sent with a little note begging acceptance of the gift. At first there seemed to be a feeling there must be some mistake, but on reading the note the strangers were reassured. An hour or so later they came to the house to express their gratitude. They were strangers and very lonely. There followed many happy times together.

A fortnight later when the home dwellers were going through a time of great stress demanding very clear perception of the good and true, a large paper parcel was handed in at the cottage door just at dusk. It was found to contain a sheaf of perfect blossoms expressing joy and freshness, with a card attached conveying loving thoughts from the strangers who had found refuge within the gates, and since returned to their home: a splendid message of good cheer which was not without its good results.

A Word a Day

Apothegm

This word, which has been shortened in modern years from the early "apophthegm," is used to designate a short, pithy saying, an instructive remark conveying some important truth, a terse precept or maxim.

The word is derived from the Greek ἀπόφθεγμα (apophthegma), "a thing uttered, a terse saying," from ἀπο-φθέγγομαι (apophtheggomai), "I speak out my mind plainly," compounded of ἀπό (apo), "from, off," and φθέγγομαι (phtheggomai), "I cry aloud, utter."

The use of this root is also seen in "diphthong."

Ap'-o-thegm is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though there were no g, ap'-o-them, the *a* as in *at*, *o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *end*.

"She illustrated her remark with an apothegm from a Talmudical philosopher."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"Harold is awfully obstinate."

"In what way?"

"It's the hardest thing in the world to make him admit I'm right when he knows I'm wrong."—*Tit-Bits.*

Passing Show

"We went to Deauville for our summer holidays."

"Oh, we sent our servants there."

Soap Lacking

In parts of Mexico hot springs and cold springs are found side by side. One can see native women boiling clothes in a hot spring, rubbing them on a flat rock and rinsing them in a clear, cold spring.

A visitor watched this process for some time, and then said:

"I suppose the natives think Mother Nature is pretty generous, eh?"

"No, señor," replied his host. "There is much grumbling because she supplies no soap."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Seeing Is Believing

"Which is farther away," asked a teacher, "England or the moon?"

"England," the children answered quickly.

"England?" she questioned. "What makes you think that?"

"'Cause we can see the moon and we can't see England," answered one of the brightest of the class.—*Christian Advocate.*

No Flattery

Mr. Portleigh wanted his portrait painted, but the artist asked for a fee of £200.

"I couldn't think of paying more than £100," said Mr. Portleigh.

"Very good," said the artist; "but I shall have to make the portrait look more like you." — *Children's Newspaper.*

The Stay at Home

Mrs. Willey: "Do your daughters live at home?"

Mrs. Nilley: "Only the married one!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Britain's Political Inventory

PERHAPS it was natural that Ramsay MacDonald, as Prime Minister of Great Britain, should address his New Year message to the Nation, and that Mr. Baldwin, as leader of the Opposition, should address his to the Conservative Party organization, the Primrose League. It was equally natural that the former should dwell on the "steady recovery and solid improvement that are to be looked for in the new period opening before us," and that the Conservative leader should emphasize the impending "heavy increases in taxation" and the disappearance of the "confidence essential to industrial prosperity."

Which of these two voices really expresses the prevailing British opinion? Does Great Britain look forward with confidence to the return of prosperity under the ægis of a Socialist Premier? Or is it profoundly disquieted, as Mr. Baldwin suggests, by an increase in unemployment, a threatened rise in the cost of living and a large expenditure on charitable legislation?

That the stock of the Government has fallen during the last two months there can be no doubt. It started well—even brilliantly. Mr. Snowden and Mr. Henderson excelled at The Hague, and Mr. MacDonald surpassed them both by his handling of the disarmament problem and his wise co-ordination of British policy with American. But the reputation of the Labor Government, while still standing high, fell materially in the few short weeks in Parliament when it found itself face to face with the problem of making good its election promises.

The Government's Socialism has been revealing itself as little related to the old Labor policy of nationalization. On the contrary, in the new coal policy, the state steps in to hand over vast powers to a group of coal owners and abrogates duties which the Liberals claim the Government might well be expected to assume. The new Socialism appears to be taking quite a different form from what was expected. It is moving toward a gradual redistribution of national wealth by increasing taxation for the benefit of pensioners, unemployed and poorer folk in general.

Harassed by its election pledges, the Government, its critics assert, has pleased no one. It has indubitably gone far enough to create much uneasiness among its own moderates, but it has not gone far enough to give real satisfaction to extremists who have taught their followers to believe that there is a pool of surplus wealth in the country which ought to be divided up among the poor.

None the less, Mr. Baldwin's pessimism is probably less justified than Mr. MacDonald's qualified anticipations of prosperity.

Real hope lies in the fact that the Cabinet shows an inclination to reshape Labor policy along less radical lines, as in the recent promise of drastic changes in the coal bill. This new offer is a belated but wise response to criticisms led by Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel in Parliament. It has come in time to improve Labor's prospects for next spring, when Mr. Snowden's budget will do much to increase or allay the apprehensions of the electorate.

Taking $ From College $ports

WHAT a shock Dr. Frank P. Day, president of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., must have given the managers of American college football when he urged that they "stop making money and do away with gate receipts." Dr. Day was addressing the National Collegiate Athletic Association and he was not jesting. He was definitely attacking the root cause of the evils of intercollegiate sports, for college athletics, as Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard says in his annual report, has become a spectacle staged not for the benefit and fun of the players and students, but for the pleasure and pride of the fans and alumni.

Football is no longer the property of the undergraduates; financially and popularly, it is the property of the crowd. One college like Yale, for example, will very comfortably have a million-dollar season and close its books in November with a neat little profit of at least $500,000. Harvard and Michigan will easily do as well, and the western colleges are on the verge of even exceeding the eastern universities in inflating the football spectacle.

It is of course easy to paint the situation in rather lurid terms, but to contend that the stadium is ominously menacing the classroom would be to overstate the facts and to overlook the opposite evidence. There is reason to believe that the tide will soon be slowly turning against the sports mania. The now famous Carnegie report, which drew up a pretty formidable indictment of the collegiate athletic system, won the approval of the association at its recent meeting in New York. The association urged that its members should analyze their own institutions in the light of the report, and recommended that colleges which failed to conduct their sports on a high level of amateurism should be dropped from the organization and that the other members should refuse to place them on their schedules.

The president of Harvard has shown himself to be thoroughly cognizant of the fact that college athletics must be taken away from the public and placed in the hands of the students. To this end he has urged that intercollegiate competition be restricted to one big game in the season—a suggestion which may offer an excellent method of putting into practice Dr. Day's appeal that the colleges minimize the money-making end of their athletics.

The Temper of the Conference

"IF THERE is a disposition to be suspicious, critical, cynical," said Senator Reed on the eve of sailing for London to attend as a delegate the International Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, "the conference almost certainly will fail." Happily, neither the Senator nor anyone having opportunities equal to his for observing public sentiment believes that this spirit of cynicism and doubt is at all common among the peoples of the nations participating in the conference. On the contrary, there is a real and world-wide hope and expectation that something useful will come out of the assemblage for which the American delegates are setting out today with high expectations of accomplishment.

In a closing talk with the newspaper men who are to report the conference, the President warned them against expecting a brief conference, and ended by saying:

> I hope that the people of our country will co-operate in the progress of the conference by patience, encouragement and freedom from criticism. We go to London in a fine atmosphere of international good will, and it is the duty of our country to preserve that atmosphere so far as lies within our power.

Without the slightest qualification, the assertion may be made that both the United States and Great Britain, through their governments and through public sentiment, are committed to and determined upon the attainment of some measure of limitation upon naval armaments. There is every reason to believe that the Japanese delegates hold to a like purpose and are backed up by the nation behind them. In the cases of France and Italy, conditions from which the other three nations are happily freed impel an attitude of less unreserved enthusiasm for a pact of limitation. Nevertheless, it is scarcely believable that the delegates from either of these nations will venture to risk the world-wide reprobation, and, it may well be believed, the condemnation of their own people as well, should they by factious or narrowly nationalistic insistence bring this historic conference to naught.

Of course, obstacles to an early and harmonious agreement will arise. But the men who will gather about the council board of St. James's Palace have the intelligence and the authority from their home governments to sweep aside these obstacles and to compose all differences. Neither narrow technicalities nor nationalistic arrogance will influence the attitude of the men who have been selected to conduct these negotiations. The public at home, which will day after day be informed by correspondents eager to tell every step in the procedure, should likewise hold to a position of calm certainty that, although time may seem to be running away, and technicalities to be interposing insurmountable barriers, the purpose of those engaged in the conference to reach a happy and harmonious conclusion will undoubtedly prevail.

We shall hear talks of faulty yardsticks, of unobtainable parities, of Italy's unique needs in the Mediterranean and Britain's compelling necessities in Australasia. We shall be asked to contemplate with apprehension the possession by one nation of an excess of merchant ships and by another of a huge flock of aircraft, or by a third of an abnormally developed submarine force, but what must ever be kept in mind is the fact that this conference has been called for mutual concessions and that every nation a party to it has joined within only a comparatively few weeks in signing the Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War.

Extremists may say that as a necessary sequel to that pact, not the limitation of armaments but the entire abolition of navies should follow. Perhaps at some time in the dim and distant future this end may be measurably attained. For the present, however, it is enough if the delegates shall keep ever in mind the fact that their respective governments, amid the loud applause of the people, have renounced war as an instrument of national policy, and that as a result of that renunciation the very material and proportionate reduction of armaments by all parties to it logically follows.

The battleship, particularly, as a craft too expensive and unwieldy for mere police duty, and existing only as a means of offense and defense against ships of like character in other navies, should be marked for early abandonment. The submarine, equally valueless for anything except the most cruel and sinister form of warfare, should be the subject of consideration with a view to the limitation of its numbers and its possible eventual abandonment as a weapon. Concrete results may be expected from the conference bearing upon both these classes of war vessels. But it is probable that even more important than these results will be the forward impetus which an international gathering, held under such happy auspices as attend this one, will give to the general cause of disarmament and to an agreement among nations to submit their future differences to civilized arbitration instead of to the savagery of war.

Fairness to the American Indian

NOT only in details, but in broad questions of policy, the attitude of the Administration toward the American Indian has undergone profound changes since Herbert Hoover entered the White House and Charles J. Rhoads took over the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Two recent incidents give the measure of the change—the statement on the subject by President Hoover and the series of five letters from Mr. Rhoads to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

On the purely monetary side, Mr. Hoover points out that appropriations for care of the Indians will be increased by $3,000,000 next year, with additional sums to tide over the present year. Take, for instance, the previous food allowance of Indian children in federal schools—about twenty cents a child a day. This outrageously small sum made it impossible to give adequate meals to the boys and girls. Mr. Hoover has taken measures to double it.

In the more general problem of Indian affairs the Administration has taken the stand that the 338,000 Indians under federal authority should be put on the high road to complete independence. There is no way of telling how long it will be before this happy end is achieved. The Administration's proposal is to increase industrial training and to school the Indian youths to take care of themselves and their property. "It is the only course," Mr. Hoover says, "by which we can ultimately discharge this problem from the Nation and blend them as a self-supporting people into the Nation as a whole."

The President's statement shows the far-reaching changes that have been going on in one direction, while Mr. Rhoads's letters to the Senate committee mark drastic alterations in another. Specifically, Mr. Rhoads proposes a whole series of detailed changes in dealing with Indian lands, tribal estates, liens on Indian property, special claims, and the like. Almost as important as the contents of his letters is their frank, friendly tone. It has been years since letters couched in any such terms passed between an Indian commissioner and this particular senatorial committee. And the letters have been received in the spirit in which they were sent.

"It has been some time," Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, remarked in introducing the letters to the Congressional Record, "since I have found myself in a position where I could commend very much that has been done by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States." Yet commend Mr. Rhoads he did in warm terms. The net result is that Indian affairs have suddenly been lifted out of partisan politics and up from a stage of hostile contention to one of co-operative endeavor.

The Guggenheim Fund's Services

WITH the formal award of the $100,000 prize in its safe airplane contest, the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics ends its work which has been one of the outstanding private contributions to aviation in the United States during the last four years. In this period the fund has expended approximately $5,000,000 on aviation projects, ranging from the establishment of aeronautical schools at leading universities to the sponsoring of tests to overcome the difficulties of fog flying.

Since the fund was established in January, 1926, aviation in America has passed through two distinct periods. In 1926 and 1927 the Nation was not yet "air-minded," and activities of the fund were devoted to "selling" flying to the country. For this purpose it sponsored the tours of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's north pole plane and of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, following his flight to Paris. The fund also made equipment loans in the early days of passenger flying, and aided establishment of a model airway on the Pacific coast to demonstrate the feasibility of regular aerial transportation.

Then private capital began to transform aviation into a full-fledged industry. The Guggenheim Fund recognized this development, discontinued its essentially promotional activities and concentrated upon the task of making flying safe. The contest just won by the Curtiss Tanager plane was inaugurated two years ago as one of the fund's most important moves in the promotion of safety in the air.

At the time the competition was announced, many airplane designers frankly declared that its conditions seemed impossible. They shook their heads at the prospect of building an airplane which would maintain controlled flight at a speed of only thirty-five miles an hour, take off with a 300-foot run and come to a stop within 100 feet of the spot where its wheels first touched the ground. But these requirements and others as stringent were fulfilled by the winning airplane. And it is significant to note that the successful craft is not a freakish design, but one which is suitable for everyday private and commercial use.

At present, aviation stands at the beginning of a third cycle, and the Guggenheim Fund, in ending its activities, indicates that private subsidies are no longer necessary to support the Nation's wings. It is apparent that this new period is to be one of big business, with large holding companies already in control of major transport and manufacturing operations. Their success in carrying forward the development of aviation will depend in no small measure upon the recognition of a fundamental so successfully emphasized by the Guggenheim program. It is that safety is the foundation of commercial flight.

Editorial Notes

The Minneapolis Journal, in calling attention to the fact that Rollins College has created the chair of professor of books, suggests that one lecture at least should be devoted to the noble art of returning them. Have you one or two that are crying out for their owners?

The foreign trade of the United States for 1929 is estimated at $5,300,000,000. Does not this sum represent a magnification of the friendly relations you establish with the man behind the counter at the corner grocery where you trade? The conclusion is obvious.

Now that an astronomer has figured out that the world is traveling more than 2000 times faster than the present Snyder Cup record, there is at least one mark for which future speed record-breakers may strive.

And now an Oklahoman chemist claims to have discovered a process for extracting alcohol from petroleum. If someone would only devise a means of extracting alcohol from politics.

Henry Ford says there is "a great deal of writing, a small amount of thinking, and almost no seeing at all," yet who of us can walk very far without seeing one of his cars?

The number of bees in the United States is to be enumerated in the 1930 census under the heading of "livestock." Lively stock might be a more fitting name.

How Prohibition Is Distorted Abroad

By PAUL HUTCHINSON

GREAT BRITAIN maintains an unflagging interest in the fortunes of American prohibition. Her own difficulties with her liquor traffic are so great that she is bound to watch carefully any other nation's struggle with the drink problem. But the American attack, by its directness, its vigor, and its readiness to subordinate the privileges of the individual to the welfare of the total social group, has greatly interested the British public. Moreover, the fact that it is the other great English-speaking Nation which has adopted this method of dealing with the evil is enough, in itself, to insure British interest. Any American who visits England these days must be prepared to spend hours talking about prohibition.

Under the circumstances it is to be regretted that the more sober and supposedly judicious portion of the British press should not exercise a greater degree of care in treating America's experiences. It is, probably, unreasonable to expect a more dependable reporting of conditions under prohibition in a large part of the daily and weekly journalism of England than is to be found in much of that of the United States. The same factors operate to induce the British journalist to turn off slapdash stuff with no aim but to claim a momentary reading—the desire for sensation, for quick and large sales, for feeding the already discovered prejudices of the herd. There is a lot of nonsense about American prohibition printed in the popular British press, but it is doubtful whether there is much more of it, or whether its content is more misleading, than the sort of material that is printed in a considerable portion of the popular press of the United States.

There is one form of journalism which flourishes in Great Britain, however, that should be free from the extravagances and factual shortcomings of the street press. This is the journalism of the review. The United States is slowly coming to possess—largely under university auspices—a group of reviews which will, in the value of their contents, challenge comparison with any in other countries. But England and Scotland have prided themselves for more than a century on the possession of such periodicals as the Nineteenth Century, the Contemporary, the Fortnightly and Blackwood's. The recent passing of the Edinburgh Review has proved a matter for international comment and regret. To these reviews the British leader of opinion, in whatever sphere of public activity, has learned to look for comment on current issues at least as weighty as is to be expected in the best books.

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How great is one's surprise, therefore, to discover in one of the most famous of these periodicals a treatment of the American prohibition situation which would not have been accepted by any responsible journal in the United States! For, with the exception of those propaganda periodicals which avow their intention of using any means to discredit the present dry laws, it is impossible to conceive of an American editor printing, as an objective picture of the situation, the article on "The New 'Civil War' in the United States" which appears in the current issue of the Quarterly Review of London.

The appearance of such an article, however, is not an unmitigated calamity. It is so unrestrained in its language, so muddled in its logic, and so evidently written under the stimulus of a bitter personal passion, that it is not likely to affect the judicious among its readers. On the other hand, it gives a striking example of the way in which a general understanding of the American policy may be jeopardized in a neighboring country. For while readers of the Quarterly Review may be able to discount the extravagance of such an article—and will almost certainly do so—the bare printing of so much misrepresentation in such a responsible journal is enough to insure the scattering of endless misinformation through other journals that are read by the undiscriminating portion of the British public. For that reason it seems worth while to regard this particular article with some care, although limits of space make it impossible to deal with it in detail. The entire article is about 13,000 words long, and I should estimate that at least half its statements are open to serious question or to controversion.

The main purpose of the article is to prove not only that national prohibition is a failure in the United States, but that it has produced a situation under which the Federal Government is conducting a civil war with the forty-eight states. In support of this thesis, an imposing array of alleged facts is offered. Some of these facts have little to do with the case, as, for instance, that Albania finds it wise to open a national brewery. Others have been seriously misinterpreted in the reporting, as that Mr. Hoover's references to the problem of lawlessness in his inaugural and since are part of a policy to "do his best to enforce a quite impossible law, until it either fades into 'nullification,' or passes into the hands of the sovereign states for local option." But still other facts will not stand any careful examination whatever.

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Let me point out a few examples.

The article asserts that there is "a deluge of poison liquor . . . which a congressional committee found was killing or blinding 11,000 people a year, and increasing the insanity rates in some cities by as much as 1700 per cent." No congressional committee ever found any such thing. Investigation at Washington fails to disclose any basis for such a statement, except that a single notoriously wet congressman, Adolph J. Sabath, speaking in the House of Representatives on Feb. 28, 1929, attacked the Volstead Act for causing the deaths of "11,000 or 12,000 persons from poisonous liquor in one year." Where Mr. Sabath got his figures he did not say; nobody else knows. The only statistics with official standing are those of the Census Bureau, which show that, in the registration area, there were a total of 182 fatalities from wood or denatured alcohol (the category covering poison liquor) in 1925, the last year for which figures are available.

As to alcoholic lunacy, the only approach to a basis for the claim of 1700 per cent increase "in some cities" was the statement of Dr. James Whitney Hall, chairman of the lunacy commission of Cook County, Illinois, before the House Judiciary Committee which considered modifications of the prohibition laws in April and May, 1924, that alcoholic psychoses in that county—which means the city of Chicago—had increased about 1000 per cent. So far as is known, no similar statement has been made by the responsible medical authorities of any other cities; certainly no congressional committee has ever given its indorsement to such figures, as this article contends. The most recent authoritative figures are those given in "Mental Hygiene," the quarterly of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, in the issue for July, 1929. They are gathered by the staff of the committee, and show a decrease in the number of victims of such cases being given institutional care, the total decrease being 2.9 per 100,000 of population between 1922 and 1926.

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Consider another statement. It is claimed that "the huge increase in bank deposits, far from being due to new thrift or money saved from liquor, as uplifters had maintained, was largely the ill-gotten gains of moonshiners, bootleggers, hijackers, and rumrunners." Later, the article mentions $10,000,000 found deposited by bootleggers in Philadelphia banks as evidence of the truth of this sweeping statement. Here, again, all that is needed is reference to official figures to explode the whole claim. The American Bankers Association publishes complete statistics of the savings deposits and depositors in banks and trust companies of the United States. These show that, in 1919, when national prohibition was adopted, the total savings deposits were $13,040,393,000; in 1928, they were $28,412,961,000. But the more significant fact is that the number of depositors, which stood at 18,221,453 in 1919 has increased to 53,188,348 in 1928! Is the British public expected to believe that these more than 34,000,000 new bank depositors are "largely moonshiners, bootleggers, hijackers, and rumrunners"?

Again, the article in the Quarterly Review maintains that, "All told, last year's quite hopeless 'enforcement' entailed an outlay of no less than $936,000,000. And still the fanatics clamored for more." These are interesting statistics—the more so because it is not hard to trace its origin. Does it come from a government source? No, government figures, as will be presently shown, are quite different. Then where does it come from? It comes from Page 11 of a pamphlet entitled, "Cost of Prohibition and Your Income Tax," prepared by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment!

And even the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment does not say, in its pamphlet, that enforcement last year "entailed an outlay" of $936,000,000. All it says is that, if you should add to enforcement costs "an adequate but conservative allowance for the loss of federal and state revenue" from the absence of license laws, the result would "probably" be $936,000,000. As a matter of fact, actual expenditures in 1928, according to government reports, were $11,610,669.91 for the prohibition enforcement activities, against which there was deposited in the treasury $6,183,942.72 received from penalties collected. If the appropriation for the coast guard—$15,064,930 in 1929—is added, and the deficiency appropriation of last March, $1,794,654, is also taken into account, the figures are still short of $30,000,000. In fact, the latest figures given out by the commissioner of prohibition, Dr. James M. Doran, show the complete cost for nine years of enforcement to have been $213,178,485, and the income from administration of the law to have been $460,502,892.76! Of course, if you are going to add in $900,000,000, as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment does, as representing loss from a nonexistent license revenue, then you ought to put on the other side of the account the general economic gain from the absence of the saloon and the licensed liquor trade. Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, and Prof. Paul H. Nystrom, of Columbia, estimate this gain at $5,000,000,000 annually. But this is an estimate, merely, like that of the antiprohibition pamphlet. The cold facts are that the article tells the British public that enforcement last year "entailed an outlay" of $936,000,000, while it did cost roughly one-thirty-sixth of that amount!

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So the article proceeds, with statements on every page that cannot survive careful examination. Thus it is said that the women have now deserted the prohibition ranks, on the strength of Mrs. Sabin's organization! It is said that "many" congressmen have been arrested for attempting to bring liquor into the United States. It is said that the enforcement units operating along the Atlantic coast, and other borders, have been defeated. It is said that the Jones law imposes its penalties on the "citizen who has beer with his lunch," without mention of the specific provisions in the law as to its intended use against only habitual and commercial violators. And so on. But it is more important to pass by these things to consider the conclusions to which the alleged facts are said to lead.

As might be expected, the first of these conclusions is that prohibition is a failure. In picturesque phrase, the English public is told that the "Great Moral Experiment . . . has been blown to rags by obscure gusts of our perverse human nature." And, "America's answer to this . . . is to drink far more than ever." Now, few Americans would claim that prohibition is as yet functioning perfectly in the United States. There can be small expectation that such a drastic revision of policy in dealing with an age-old social evil will function perfectly for a generation to come. And there is probably no final way of determining, by statistics, just how successfully and efficiently it is functioning. There are many Americans who will maintain that, whatever the shortcomings, as long as prohibition keeps the country free from the saloon, *as long as it rids the cities of such sights as are to be seen around the pubs of London, it is justified.* Waiving all that, however, I doubt whether any objective observer, not hopelessly swayed by personal prejudice, would maintain that, the country over, Americans are drinking far more than in the old days. It simply isn't true. Neither is it true that the prohibition movement has been blown to rags.

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The other main conclusion of the article is equally mistaken. This is the conclusion, on the basis of the acts of seven states, that federal prohibition represents an attack by the Federal Government on the sovereignty of the states. The article uses the term "war," and draws a parallel between the present situation and that in 1861-65. Let it be agreed that this is only loose writing, and that the statement is to be construed in its most informal sense. It yet remains in contradiction to the facts. Far from being an attack on the sovereignty of the states, the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the national prohibition law was the means which the states took to protect their sovereignty. Granting that certain states—New York, Wisconsin, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maryland—have never been favorable to prohibition, either national or state, it must always be remembered that when the Eighteenth Amendment was proclaimed on Jan. 16, 1919, thirty-three of the forty-eight states, and more than 83 per cent of the counties of the United States, were under dry law. To speak of the enactment of national prohibition under such circumstances as this article does—"On Dec. 18, 1917, the Federal Congress in Washington sprang to a new 'war' on the whole forty-eight Sovereign States"—is to show a complete misunderstanding of the whole historical situation.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that a major factor in inducing the dry states to move for national prohibition was their determination to maintain their sovereignty over their own territory. They had found, by bitter experience, that as long as decisions of the courts protected interstate shipments of liquor from wet states into dry, the attempt to establish state prohibition was under heavy handicaps. Indeed, it was the very failure of "state option," to which the article in the Quarterly Review points as the solution for America's difficulties, that impelled the states to adopt a federal statute. And if the readers of the Quarterly Review, or any other portion of the British public, believe that events subsequent to 1917 have so changed the situation in the United States as to create a cleavage between the federal authorities and the citizens of the separate states on this issue, they will be instantly corrected by noticing that, with every election, the representatives whom these citizens send to the Federal Congress grow drier and drier.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Industry and the Small Town

NOT long ago the Nation was stirred by the drift of population away from farms and rural areas into the great cities. Young men, attracted by the high wages paid by industry and what appeared to be the superior social and economic advantages of urban life, deserted the soil for the city.

In the past quarter-century rural America has made tremendous progress. Better schools, good roads, the automobile, telephone and radio have created a rural civilization greater than any in history.

Industrialists, attracted by such factors as lack of labor difficulties, low taxes and uncongested, pleasant living and working conditions, were barred from entry into the small town only because of lack of power.

Now, according to authorities, the smaller towns are on the road to industrial leadership of America and the countryside is staged for the next scene of our industrial progress. The drift of population has turned. At present the only pronounced gain in industrial wage earners is taking place in the country.

It is safe to say that many towns which are almost unknown today will be the great industrial centers of the future. The industrial revolution of the eighteenth century apparently doomed rural progress—now the electric revolution of the twentieth is reversing the process.—*Longview (Wash.) Daily News.*